

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

VOL. CXLIX. No. 2936.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

Enclosed with this issue:

"Weekly Share Supplement."
"Index for the Quarter ended
September 30, 1923."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT

Nov. 10.

YESTERDAY the hoardings were removed from round the base of the "North China Daily News" building; in a few days the last of the bamboo screen surrounding the cornice will go too; and the completion of the interior is in sight. In company with the many others who have gone the tantalizing way of rebuilding, beset by so much disappointment and unavoidable delay, we begin at last to believe that the day will really come when we shall be free from makeshifts and the intrusions of workmen.

But all these palaces into which Shanghai is moving bring with them, even when completed, their own special problems. Architecturally speaking, we suppose that there are no more secrets to be solved: at least, nothing more ambitious can well be planned than what is already in existence. But the care of managing and keeping them in decent order is something undreamt of by our predecessors. One realizes, almost as if it were a novelty, the utter Chinese indifference for appearance and inability to use things carefully. An internal wall, at last dried out, is painted: and on the morrow it appears covered with black finger-marks. Or a bit of machinery has to be carried from one floor to another: there is ample room on the staircase, but the Chinese instinct for cutting corners as close as possible, lest an ounce more of energy be expended than is absolutely necessary, knocks a chip out of every angle of the lift shaft. Worst of all, however, is the petty thieving that goes on continually. It is impossible to have a watchman on every floor and equally impossible to realize

what from an oriental point of view is worth stealing. We can understand that the strips of metal which hold windows open have a value in Peking or Wosung Road though it cannot be to the thief one twentieth of what it costs the owner to replace. But what tiny sum is likely to be paid, second-hand, for the bit of rubber that goes as buffer into a door-stop? That it is stolen, the very night after the said doorstop has been put in, is a revelation of the infinitesimal figures in which the Chinese coolie thinks.

Not opium, not even gambling is the real curse of China, but consistent indifference in all classes to the Eighth Commandment. One of Stevenson's essays, as readers will recall, deals with the subtle nature of this particular member of the Decalogue, in which he shows with remorseless logic that every little bit of paid work done without our fullest energy being devoted to it, is actually a theft. No nation, people or language can plead not guilty, but in crimes of this nature China is unfortunately prolific. Mr. Ku Hung-ming, not ordinarily blind to the faults of the British people, once wrote an article, nevertheless, the burden of which was that the words "British workmanship" were implicitly accepted in China as a guarantee of quality and honest workmanship: and Mr. Ku proceeded to point the moral to his fellow-countrymen with his usual trenchancy. It is to be feared that they remain totally unimpressed. Anybody who builds as much as a rabbit hutch at the end of the garden knows what supervision is necessary to get the work done that he is paying for. A lady of our acquaintance was recently presented with a leopard skin mounted on red silk. On unpicking the skin to have it made up into a stole, she found that the silk had all been cut away underneath from about an inch within the outline of the skin. The Eighth Commandment with a vengeance.

It is easy to be virtuous on five thousand a year, says Becky Sharp, but very hard on five. Man being weedy in Asia, it is impossible for Westerners to realize the intensity of the struggle for existence among the millions and millions of her peoples. It is the fashion to upbraid Chinese servants with "squeezing," although in point of fact the amount that they take in this way, when they are reasonably treated and a little supervision is exercised, is seldom unendurable by the employer, whose position his servants gauge with great nicety. It is when we look at "squeeze" from the other side, and realize what often insignificant amounts it involves and what quarrels take place in the kitchen over the allocation of two or three cents, that we begin to understand that a European must submit to some exaction because he cannot be bothered to think in sums so small. If it can be worth a man's while to risk gaol for the sake of a brass window fastener worth fifteen cents, then the circumstances of his life must be such as claim from us the greatest tolerance. It is the people at the other end who deserve censure. Becky Sharp's five-thousand-a-year-man, in China, purloins and misappropriates and tramples on the Eighth Commandment far more riotously than does the five. Members of Parliament no doubt think themselves very important and even indispensable people, but Stevenson's essay would hit them very hard. However, perhaps it is unfair to single them out from any of their fellows; and the precise value of members of parliament in any country is rather a doubtful speculation. But if China really means to reform in the new year of the new cycle, a very good beginning might be made by more attention to the Eighth Commandment in all its applications.

TOKIO, Nov. 9.—Sir Charles Eliot, the British Ambassador, returned to Japan yesterday evening.

ARMISTICE DAY

Nov. 10.

IN official circles at Home a year ago the fiat went forth that for the future Armistice Day should be known as Remembrance Day. A day it certainly is to conjure up memories of those who "went West" in the struggle, but yet the name is not really suitable to the sentiments of those principally concerned in it, the men and women who bore the burden through the heat of the day. The armistice meant so much to them, and the very word has well-nigh a hallowed sound to-day. We are glad, in the circumstances, that our local bodies retain the name, for with it will not only arise the associations of what is meant in Remembrance Day but their own personal recollections as well. So many and varied are these that to-day one would hardly dare to attempt a *précis* of them. The war has had such extraordinarily different effects on different people that to analyse the emotions aroused by the anniversary we hold to-morrow would be beyond the scope of almost any writer.

There are a number of people who desire nothing more than that they should lose almost all recollection of the experiences they went through. Among these may be found certain highly-strung individuals to whom the ordeal of waiting in a trench under an intensive bombardment was extreme torture. Although they bore it bravely and without outward display of their feelings, it coloured the whole of their experiences luridly, and the cheerful, even humorous aspects of the campaign are lost to them. It is different with others, probably not cast in such a fine mould but better fitted for the task in hand, and they can look back on countless episodes which made life well worth living even in the midst of Flanders mud. Their recollections must include many and many an act of self-sacrifice, of kindness and unselfishness on the part of comrades and even strangers which would confirm even a sceptic's belief in the innate nobility of human nature. The great thing was that these acts were by no means confined to the men who attained some personal glory in the war, but the grousers, the scrimshankers and all sorts of the stuff of which armies are made, used to do these things. There

were hungry men who divided up their last biscuit with somebody who had none, and tired men who carried another fellow's pack and rifle towards the close of a long march. It was, too, all in the day's work, and nobody thought overmuch about it.

These are the things we ought to bear in mind to-day, and, even if we are told that war in itself is always futile, remember that it brought out unsuspected qualities in men. The majority of these were good qualities, and we ought to remember it. We know perfectly well that since the armistice the same people who did these splendid things have been assisting in strikes and all the rest of Labour unrest at Home, and unthinkingly we may have condemned them, though perhaps giving too little weight to their point of view. We may pass over all the class bitterness which at times has shown itself since the Armistice in the remembrance of how all sorts and conditions fought and fared together during the war, and carried on without a quarrel. This, and the thought of those who saw no Armistice on earth, will always keep the day what it has been for us hitherto.

THE CULT OF OCCULTISM

Nov. 12.

WITHIN the last few days we have received several communications concerning occultism, a subject of abiding interest to many, though frowned on by scientists. Perhaps it is not too much to say that all who live for a long while in the East sooner or later become tinged with superstitious fancies, are half inclined to believe in dreams, presentiments, portents, "good joss" and "bad joss", even if they do not go so far as to believe in messages and ghostly apparitions from the spirit world. We are surrounded by Chinese who believe in all this and much more and have many queer stories to tell. Then there are experiences of our own, so strange and apparently inexplicable as to seem just a little supernatural. Of course in talking with scientists we are quite ready to acknowledge these fancies of ours are all moonshine; but in our hearts we sometimes wonder, especial-

ly if obliged to pass through or near a cemetery in the dead of night, whether we are not surrounded by mysterious powers or influences beyond ordinary human knowledge and control. It is much the same with Hindu and Chinese "returned students"; despite their Western university education they still cling to the superstitious beliefs and customs of their forefathers. It is not easy to get rid of our psychological inheritance.

Yet it must be confessed that the evidence in support of occult phenomena is often very unsatisfactory and it is of this that complaint is justly made. No doubt there are persons whose presentiment of coming disaster induced them to avoid visiting the district of Japan where the dreadful earthquake occurred. Careful investigation of such stories is necessary to get at the facts and to be quite sure that nothing relevant has been omitted. A naval officer had a strong and persistent presentiment that the ship in which he was ordered to sail would be lost. He asked to be detached from her. His request was refused and he deserted. The ship was wrecked in a storm off Cape Hatteras and most of those on board perished, including the captain. Such was the story. On rigid inquiry it was ascertained that the officer was not sound mentally, that he was always having fears and presentiments, and that it was several months after the particular presentiment mentioned that the ship foundered, having in the meantime made several prosperous voyages. In a world full of misfortunes which few escape, it should not surprise us that presentiments are sometimes fulfilled. But, as in cricket, we count the hits and ignore the misses.

Concerning ghostly visitations the evidence is also untrustworthy. As it may not be familiar to all our readers, it may be worth while to recall a famous story in which a Shanghai judge well accustomed to weigh evidence, a newspaper reporter, and a former editor of this paper all played an important part. It was first related nearly forty years ago in the "Nineteenth Century" and attracted great attention as affording the most indisputable evidence ever adduced for the reappearance of a dead person. Sir Edmund Hornby, a judge of the Consular Court at Shanghai,

had been visited during the night by a reporter desiring a copy of a decision which he was to deliver on the following morning. He rose from his bed, dictated what he had to say, and dismissed the reporter with a rebuke for having disturbed him. At that moment Lady Hornby awoke; the clock was at half-past one and she was told all that had happened. Next morning, on going to the court, the judge was astounded by learning that the reporter, with whom he was well acquainted, had died suddenly during the night and his body had been found lying in the street. Inquiring after the hour of the demise he found it to coincide with that of the nightly visitation. An inquest was held and it was certified that the reporter had died from heart disease. When the narrative reached Shanghai it attracted the attention of Mr. Balfour, then editor of the "North-China Daily News." He knew Sir Edmund Hornby intimately and had been also well acquainted with the deceased newspaper reporter. On making strict inquiry he found that the reporter had died, not at 1.30 a.m. but at 8 a.m. after a night's rest; the coroner stated that no inquest had been held; moreover, several months had elapsed between the reporter's death and the judge's vision and the latter admitted that his wife, who was said to have awakened just after the apparition of the reporter had disappeared, had at the time been dead more than two years. The unsubstantial basis of the narrative was a very vivid dream. In conclusion, while no one wishes to take away whatever consolation may be derived from messages and apparitions from the spirit world, it must be said that the evidence for spiritualistic phenomena, when everything which may be accounted for by telepathy and the possibility of the survival of certain primitive instincts in some persons has been excluded, is not of sufficient weight to be generally convincing. But we need not surrender the hope that after life's fitful fever is ended, the wicked cease from troubling and all good and fairly good people rest quietly.

THE ranks of the American Student Interpreters are again being thinned by the departure of Mr. E. F. Stanton, who has been appointed Vice-Consul at Mukden. Mr. Stanton has been in Peking since June 1921.

THE CIVIL WARS OF CHINA

Nov. 13.

OUR Changsha correspondent reports to-day that Tan Yen-kai, the former Tuchun, or as then called Tutuh, of Hunan, has been driven from Siangtan. In all central and northern Hunan, therefore, the reigning Tuchun, Chao Heng-ti, appears to be supreme. Tan Yen-kai began his attack on Hunan about the beginning of August, entering the province by way of Chenchow. Nominally acting in the Sun Yat-sen interest, he seems to have had very little material help from that quarter, relying on his personal popularity in Hunan to gather force as he advanced; and this device served him so well that by September 15 he was at the gates of Changsha and everyone regarded Tuchun Chao's reign as over. By some means, however, Chao managed to retain the capital and there ensued several weeks of stalemate, exceedingly uncomfortable for civilians if not for combatants. At the beginning of this month Chao Heng-ti, having got fresh munitions from Wu Pei-fu, made a sortie across the Siang river, and drove Tan's forces from their position; and this he has followed up with the recapture of Siangtan. It may here be mentioned that Tan Yen-kai is a Hunanese, the son of a former Viceroy of Canton; he attained the highest possible literary degree under the Manchus, becoming a Hanlin at the age of only twenty-five. An adherent of Dr. Sun, he was Tutuh of Hunan from 1911 to 1913, but was evicted by Yuan Shih-kai. Those who know him speak of him as a man of earnestness and sincerity, and his name is associated with undoubtedly good work in his native province. But one cannot repress a suspicion that his late campaign was less associated with any scheme of national bearing than a case of "Hunan for the Hunanese."

Let us turn to other civil wars. On January 15 last, General Chen Chiung-ming, who had himself expelled Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Canton in June, 1922, was turned out by the aid of Yunnanese freebooters who had been called in by the Kuomintang, the latter having also suborned Chen's Kuangsi supporters. A month later Dr. Sun returned to Can-

ton, a courageous act, we should freely admit, as Kuangsi forces under Gen. Shen Hung-ying had now rallied to Chen Chiung-ming, and Canton was a most perilous place for any leader. Since then Kuangtung has been a cockpit, with the Chen Chiung-ming forces holding the western and eastern ends and Dr. Sun the centre. The extraordinary expedients which Dr. Sun has adopted to raise funds for his campaign, particularly the siege of Wai-chow, even seizing and selling any property of which the owners could not show a title deed dating from the Ming dynasty, and also expropriating temples and monasteries, have been recently described in these columns in full. The discontent of the Cantonese is naturally great, although it would appear to be directed more against Dr. Sun's followers than himself. Meanwhile, so far from his campaign succeeding, General Chen Chiung-ming was recently reported to be again taking the offensive. Chen is described as a man of character and ability, well fitted to rule. But supposing he should once more succeed in turning the tables on Dr. Sun, would that bring peace to the South? No one with any recollection of Republican history in China can for a moment suppose so. Of other civil wars in this unhappy country, the story is too long and involved to trace here. For several months past General Yang Sen, a lieutenant of Wu Pei-fu, has been invading Szechuan, and at one time very nearly got Chengtu in his grasp. But the chieftains of Szechuan, for all that they live at daggers' drawn among themselves when free of outside interference, unite automatically against any invader threatening their preserves, and Yang Sen, having recently lost first Chungking and then Luchow, is a failure. Not that that means he will desist from his attempt. As regards affairs in Fukien, for the control of which South and North maintain a desultory struggle, we confess that we have given up attempting to follow the course of events.

Thus, apart from bandit activities, China can boast four separate civil wars of varying dimensions. Can any man in his senses say what end the combatants hope to serve? We can all imagine the sort of high-flown explanations that Dr.

Sun's press agents would contrive. But they have long since ceased to impose on anybody. To General Wu Pei-fu was attributed some months ago an amazingly far-reaching scheme, of which General Yang Sen's invasion of Szechuan and the support he has given to Chao Heng-ti in Hunan were important items. If he could secure himself to the west and south, he would be able to talk with his enemies in the gate of the north as they should be talked to. What he would have to say to them, is a matter of speculation. He had his chance in the summer of 1922 and muffed it badly. But his plan is a good illustration of Tuchun politics, which more resemble a gigantic game of chess than anything else. Let certain strategic avenues be duly guarded, with a bishop here, a knight there and a couple of castles lumbering threateningly in the rear, and the player can dictate his will without moving a piece. The bloodlessness of Chinese civil war, so far as the combatants are concerned, is one of its marvels. Thousands of rounds of ammunition are fired and vast carnage is reported; on investigation, however, it is once more the old story of "our cat and another." But this is really all part of the game. One suspects that the Tuchun no more wishes his men to fight in earnest than they do: he wants them to bargain with. So there is no end to the game of chess. A civil war that was fought to a conclusion would be understandable. But that never happens in China. Every combination, as it fails, is succeeded by some new combination, and the leaders continue to issue denunciations of each other and expositions of their own noble aspirations, and "the stupid people" may go, with Mr. Mantalini, "to the demnition bow-wows." And what shall be the end of it all?

RIVALS IN GERMANY

Nov. 14.

ON only one other occasion since the armistice has the situation in Germany held the interesting possibilities that it has contained within the past few days. That other occasion was when the Communists raised the Red flag, and when for a period there was a chance that Germany might link her for-

tunes with Russia in a bid for a world revolution. National ambitions, so much decried by a section of thought nowadays, happily came to Germany's rescue, and even if they have been responsible for a great deal of trouble since, they did avert what would have been a catastrophe in these critical times. To-day we are in the midst of a series of troubles of a very different complexion, and although daylight is beginning to break, it is too soon yet to imagine that we are out of the night of travail. In the Rhineland, where the first of the present troubles occurred, there seems to be a better situation. There has always been a suspicion that the Separatist movement was largely fostered from the outside, and the recent developments of that revolt seem on the whole to bear out its rather artificial character. Had it been really spontaneous we ought, by this time, to have seen it spread not only over the whole of the Rhineland but the Bavarian Palatinate as well, whereas the case is that it is carrying on nothing better than a spasmodic existence and it appears to be a question of time only until it dies a natural death. The Rhineland is assuredly not wholehearted in its favour, and with the power of Berlin behind them, those loyal to the Reich are ultimately bound to quell it.

The Rhineland to-day has only a secondary importance when we take into consideration Bavaria and Silesia. In the first of these one has seen General Ludendorff and Herr Hitler apparently making an unconscionable mess of an attempt at revolt, while at Oels in Silesia the ex-Crown Prince is now in the bosom of his family after a protracted separation. The telegrams have laid emphasis on the arrival of the ex-Crown Prince in Silesia (where the Crown Princess and her children reside) at the very moment when this *putsch* under the auspices of the Ludendorff-Hitler combination occurred, and have suggested that it was a deep laid scheme by Herr Stresemann to split the monarchist opposition to the present Government. While the facts of the case may be held to bear this out, there is a chance that events may now move in an entirely different manner. Behind Ludendorff and Hitler undoubtedly stood

Prince Rupprecht, claimant to the Bavarian throne, and he must have known of the conspiracy. Probably that is putting it too mildly; it would be more correct to say that in all likelihood he prompted it, his ambition being first of all to occupy the Bavarian throne and subsequently to extend his rule to cover the whole of Germany. Had the *putsch* met with success, a highly interesting situation would have been created, for like the majority of Bavarians Rupprecht professes the Roman Catholic religion, and a great part of the rest of Germany is Protestant, so that in itself might readily be a source of trouble. There is to-day a suspicion that, hearing of the arrival of the ex-Crown Prince, Ludendorff may have considered him the better candidate to back, and if so the small success of the Munich effort can be explained and we may see before very long a monarchist movement from Silesia.

The present condition of affairs in Germany is not one making for future peace, no matter whether the monarchical or republican spirit is foremost. In the former case we are hardly likely to see Bavaria giving its support to the aspirations of any Hohenzollern desirous of ascending the throne, nor *vice versa*. The Bavarian royal family, the Wittelsbachs, are much more ancient and more aristocratic than the Hohenzollerns, and incidentally Prince Rupprecht is a direct descendant of the Stewarts and one of those whom that amazing Jacobite cult in Scotland is always worrying about as the legitimist heir. They forget that he is mostly Wittelsbach and very little Stewart. At any rate, so far as Germany is concerned, the Wittelsbach family is very senior to the Hohenzollern, and as matters have developed in Germany during the past five years these Wittelsbachs are not likely to lend much additional support to the Hohenzollerns. The Hohenzollern ex-Crown Prince, however, has a following in the country, where is a belief that he might have done better during the war but for the overweening authority of his father. This latter has ceased to count in German affairs. It is strange how apparently unimportant or purely private affairs affect a man's destiny but when he married for a second time the

ex-Kaiser lost the sympathy of his former subjects. We are not certain on the point, but we believe that the ex-Crown Prince renounced all claim to the throne. That act will tell against him should he make an effort to seize it, and realizing this, it will not be surprising if he does not prefer to support the claims of his eldest son. And there is a feeling that if he does so, he may have the powerful support of General Ludendorff. The latter probably saw no better figurehead when he combined with Herr Hitler than Prince Rupprecht, but the ex-Crown Prince may well prove a more congenial companion for his future adventures.

TARIFF REFORM ONCE MORE

Nov. 15.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S announcement that he is advising His Majesty to dissolve Parliament, hardly a year after the last general election, is a veritable thunderbolt. Even more exciting is the rapidity with which this decision has come after the Prime Minister's first confession of belief in protection to cure unemployment. That statement was made at Plymouth at the close of October. A day or two afterwards, at Swansea, he was reported by Reuter as saying that he had thoroughly examined and strongly advocated a policy of protection on the ground of the necessity of protecting the standard of life in this country (Britain) particularly during the present unstable conditions in the world.

We have italicized the last sentence because it contains the clue to Mr. Stanley Baldwin's whole reasoning. The same idea reappears in his speech at Manchester on November 2, in which he developed his protective policy fully:—

His ideal was one great Empire with free trade within its borders and every part regarding itself as one nation, one land and one home. He proposed to put a tax on manufactured goods, with special regard to those that caused the greatest amount of unemployment; to give substantial preference to the Dominions; to put no tax on wheat or meat; to investigate the best way to help agriculture and maintain the nation's tillage; to develop our own estates and our Empire. It was an integral part of his policy to devote a portion of the new revenue to pushing ahead development as never before. *No one could say*

how long it would be before economic conditions in Europe would again be stable and the time had come for Britain to rely on herself.

In all three speeches Mr. Baldwin indicated plainly that he meant to appeal to the country in the very near future and today's telegrams add his explanation that, feeling as he does on the question, he cannot conscientiously delay acting.

It is an interesting coincidence that Mr. Baldwin's advocacy of protection is made immediately after the Imperial Conference, and the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's was made on his return from the visit to South Africa. Both events are such as to stir deeply any man of imagination, and it is usual to find that those who know the Empire best are those who most warmly uphold protection and inter-imperial preference. But here the parallel between Mr. Chamberlain's case and Mr. Baldwin's ceases. The scheme launched at Birmingham in May, 1902, rent the country for three years and culminated in 1906 in an anti-protectionist majority so enormous that there was not room for all Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermen's followers on the Ministerial side of the House. The South African War had not seriously affected Great Britain's prosperity; in spite of protection abroad she conducted an immense trade, both ways, with all the world; and notwithstanding the cry of "dumping", there was no abnormal lack of employment at home. To-day the situation is quite different. The German and Russian markets have dwindled to a mere fraction of their former capacity and while, as Mr. Baldwin says, no one can tell when they will revive, the position of exchange gives the Continent an immense advantage over Great Britain in the matter of exports. Meanwhile some twelve hundred thousand workers remain without employment or the prospect of it. At this juncture comes the Imperial Conference with its opportunity of discussing with the Dominion Premiers the grand ideal of an Empire wholly self-supporting. It is easy to see how a man of Mr. Baldwin's enthusiasm, weary of the inextricable tangle of European politics and the hopelessness of every scheme that involves dependence on them, turns to the hope of "one great Empire, regarding itself as one nation, one

land and one home." His scheme of protection is an attempt to mark out a new path for the Empire in a sense that Mr. Chamberlain's never could be.

Whether it will succeed, whether it can succeed, even if Mr. Baldwin wins the election, is quite another matter. It used to be said, we think, that protection had all the arguments and free trade all the facts. A foretaste of one kind of the opposition Mr. Baldwin will meet was given in yesterday's telegram, where the representative of one huge retail firm was quoted as saying that piece silk could not be taxed without hitting at the employment of large numbers of people. This is the old difficulty, that the finished article of one trade is the raw material of divers others. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party have lost no time in proclaiming hostility to Mr. Baldwin's policy. But the programme they advance is not nearly so easy to understand as the protectionist's promise that the workers shall be shielded from the unfair competition of foreign goods. And, by recent information, the ascendancy of the trade unions and official labour leaders is not as great as it was. In labour constituencies Mr. Baldwin would probably win, if the main issue could be kept clear: what he has to fear is less the free-trader's arguments than some local cause of discontent. For such is democracy. Liberalism is certainly not the force it was in 1906 and two at least of its chief leaders are notoriously unpopular men. Whether it can recover force merely by opposition to what, whether right or wrong, is a constructive policy, we ought to know before Christmas. The strength of Mr. Baldwin's position is that men are desperate; and although protection is not a new policy, the circumstances of the world are such as to supply excellent arguments for making it appear so. The Prime Minister has certainly chosen his time well.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—Gen. Tsai Cheng-hsun, Tuli of Kiangsi, has sent Gen. Yao Chow-lin to Peking to obtain permission for the former to increase his military command by two divisions. The Tuli says this is necessary in view of the disturbed condition of the Kiangsi border. President Tsao has referred the request to the High Military Council for consideration.—Reuter.

THE SHANGHAI & WOOSUNG POLICE

Nov 16.

THE deeply lamented death of General Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, brings to the front a matter which it is important that all public bodies in the district should approach in an impartial and proper spirit. The problem is his successor, and when we consider how interdependent are the various parts of Greater Shanghai—we make no apology for the use of the term—and how artificial are the boundaries between the different legislative areas, we attain to a realization of how much of the future well-being of this district will depend upon the type of man appointed to succeed General Hsu. Chinese public bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce, are already preparing recommendations, and the importance they attach to such an appointment is an indication of the public spirit animating their members. That being so they will doubtless hearken to the foreign point of view on the subject with a realization that all the foreigner aims at is co-operation and efficiency. We and our Chinese friends must remember one past unfortunate period in our official relations—the time when criminals could slip across the boundaries of the Settlement and be lost to justice for ever and a day—and the unfortunate results accruing from that policy are not yet ended. The armed robber and the cargo pilferer have been emboldened thereby, and that boldness has not yet been quelled. In recent years things have greatly improved, and we would wish to pay a sincere tribute to General Hsu for the better spirit introduced during his tenure of office. With all respect to the deceased gentleman, however, we have to allude to certain limitations in his outlook—due undoubtedly to his training, rather than his disposition—and we may be able to show how, under the new régime which must follow, the position of affairs may be greatly improved.

To the credit of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai it should be pointed out at a juncture like the present that it has one of the most up-to-date

police forces in the Far East. Almost before any other force in this part of the world had realized the necessity of it, the Shanghai Police had adopted the finger-print system of identification, and we believe we are correct in stating that it was through the instrumentality of Shanghai that this system was introduced into such places as Hongkong, Tientsin and Hankow. It has enabled these ports to achieve a wonderful degree of co-operation in the tracking down of criminals, while the splendid system of records possessed, tediously compiled as they have been, has been of inestimable service to law and order. Unhappily it has not been found possible to introduce these methods into the adjacent native police force, and accordingly the degree of co-operation available has necessarily been reduced. We believe that it was suggested to the late General Hsu that his men should be trained in the finger-print identification process by the Municipal Police, and it would have been done at no expense to him. General Hsu, however, intimated that he was giving his attention to another system, and nothing resulted. It was unfortunate that he did not see his way to adopt whole-heartedly the system now in vogue in almost every country in the world, especially as the adjacent forces were working with it. With all respect to the admirable qualities he otherwise displayed, it must be regretted as preventing the perfect *liaison* so necessary in a place such as Shanghai and its surroundings.

We have felt it necessary to allude to a matter such as the above so that our Chinese friends may fully appreciate our anxiety over the appointment of a successor to General Hsu. They are just as much concerned as foreigners are that the police throughout all the different legislative areas of Shanghai should be efficient, and it is to their interest, as much as ours, to see that there should be the utmost co-operation, and scientific co-operation too. Without that latter quality, goodwill is likely to be useless. What we would now urge is that for the moment they would hold their hand in making recommendations for the post, which, as a matter of fact, they have already begun considering. It is not much to sug-

gest that they should put personal considerations on one side for the time being and endeavour to find somebody in China who has the ambition and knowledge to modernize this very important force. Not so long ago a number of Chinese police officers paid visits of inspection to Europe and America, and certain of them must have come back to their native country impressed with the methods in force abroad. We fully realize that such Chinese have all the talent needful to conduct a native force successfully, and we believe that the gendarmerie system in Peking is a model of its kind. And it is surely not too much to ask that public bodies in Chapei, in the Chinese City and the districts between here and Woosung should unite in trying to secure a man who will give a thoroughly modern complexion to the work of the force, and by so doing assist in a vigorous campaign to reduce the amount of lawlessness with which the authorities have to contend.

PEKING, Nov. 10.—Gen. Chang Huai-chin, Chief of the General Staff, has been granted three weeks' leave to return to his home. General Chiang Yen-hang will take charge during his absence.—Reuter.

PEKING, Nov. 10.—Mr. Yang Tu, a supporter of the Hung-hsien monarchical movement, has been appointed by Mr. Chang Hu as adviser to the Ministry of Finance at a salary of \$500 per month.—Reuter.

PEKING, Nov. 9.—The agitation for the removal of Gen. Ma Fushiang from his post as Tutung of Suiyuan appears to be ended, and it is regarded as tolerably certain that he will be allowed to remain in his present position.—Reuter.

THE Ministry of Communications, states the "*Shunpao*," has notified the Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway that he is to permit, at half charge, the transportation over his line of a large quantity of ammunition purchased in Shanghai by a representative of the Tsuchun of Shensi.

PEKING, Nov. 10.—Although the peace arrangement between Fengtien and Chihli called for the withdrawal of troops stationed near Shanhaikuan, the Mukden authorities have inaugurated the office of special commissioner of military affairs under the title of Superintendent of Fengtien troops at Hulutao. Gen. Chiang Chow-liao has been appointed to the post.—Reuter.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Postal Improvements

The other day reference was made in our news columns to the fleet of little Citroen cars now to be seen daily on our streets and working in the interests of the Chinese Post Office. In this connexion, all credit is due to this Department for the splendid way in which, while labouring under the many difficulties common in these times to Chinese Government offices, it manages to keep abreast of the times. The innovation noted above is but one of many introduced in recent months in the interests of the public by the Postal Administration. It is not very long since a familiar sight in streets of the Settlement was a ricksha or basket-carrying bicycle heaped to overflowing with mail matter being transported to the head office from the different sub-offices. This slow and none too certain method of carrying parcels, etc., has now been discarded and the Citroen cars have assumed the duty, which will thereby be much more efficiently performed. The Post Office comes in for its fair share of the kicks: in a case like the present it is only right that the compensatory ha'pence should be handed out. Decidedly they are deserved and it is a happy indication for the future work of the Department that, in the present troubled times, it should be forging ahead in the little things which count, as well as the big.

Fantastic Medicine

Medical science in these days seems to be leading its devotees into the strangest fields of research and it is often a matter for speculation whether anything really beneficial to humanity is likely to accrue from their fantastic studies. Not long ago the monkey gland theory and the possibility of renewing youth indefinitely startled the world. It never seemed to occur to the enthusiasts that the indefinite prolongation of life on a large scale might be a positive disservice to humanity. Now comes the story from America of a new drug known as "kaapi" the reaction of which is reputed "to unchain the fierce impulses of the sub-conscious mind and transform its user into a savage." The drug is said to be obtained from tribes inhabiting the jungles at the headwaters of the Amazon. When used by the Amazonian tribes its effect is to "inspire them with a desire to beat and maim their fellows" and at the same time to deprive the drug users of their sense of pain. A certain Dr. Schneider, lecturer at the University of California, has declared that he intends to take some of it after his return to his home in Portland, Ore. and later to publish his sensations while under its influence. We hope the learned professor is not married

for we fear Mrs. Schneider would have a pretty rough time. After all why concern one's self with this new fangled drug? We have known many men embued "with a desire to beat and maim their fellows" simply by adopting the old fashioned method of going on a "binge." True, America is reputed to have gone "dry" but we understand that the substitutes for spirituous liquors are in many cases more potent in their effects than the liquids they represent, so that Dr. Schneider should have no difficulty in satisfying his scientific craving for knowledge.

The Ex-Crown Prince

Is the ex-Crown Prince trying to make more history? It is a question not readily to be answered, for there is a very human element in his case. Practically all the reports from Wieringen, his late home in Holland, have mentioned the utter boredom to which he was subjected, and as it is now generally agreed that boredom is really a form of pain, and an intense form, there is every reason in the world why he should strive to flee from it. His flight, however, coincided peculiarly with certain activities of General Ludendorff, but too much perhaps ought not to be made of that. Whatever Ludendorff did in Bavaria would first of all, probably, have reference to Prince Rupprecht, the claimant to a vacant throne, and Bavarians lost a lot of what little love they ever had for Prussians during the war. At least they said so, though whether they really meant it is not yet quite certain. In considering the ex-Crown Prince's present action we have to disabuse our minds of certain ideas current about him during the war. With an irreverence found nowhere else, the British troops dubbed him Little Willie, and in the struggle following the Battle of Loos, when the fighting raged about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, there was a feature of the landscape named after him. Incidentally another trench defensive series was known as Big Willie, to commemorate the elder Hohenzollern. At the same time, it is believed that with all the less fortunate features of his character, the ex-Crown Prince is a man of considerable bravery, and is the sort of man who might perhaps lead a forlorn hope for the German throne. So, perhaps, we shall not have long to wait for events which will have even a greater influence on European affairs than those which have so recently aborted.

Dictatorship or Democracy

Much food for thought is afforded by an article which appeared recently from the pen of Mr. Lloyd George in which he dealt with the recent Spanish *coup d'état*, indicating that the spirit behind the movement was the same as that animating both

Bolshevism and Fascism. In the spread of this autocratic spirit he not unnaturally saw a serious challenge to the principle of democracy and concluded his article as follows:

"Democratic institutions are good or bad according to the quality of the people from whom they draw their power. No stream can ascend above its source. If the people receive a sound education they can be trusted with the destinies of their country. When an educated community errs, it is generally on the side of caution. Bob Lowe's famous advice, given after the carrying of Disraeli's Franchise Act over half a century ago, still holds good: 'Let us now educate our masters.'"

This is an eloquent appeal for democracy, but viewing the events of the past few years and the current movement of affairs we sometimes wonder if there is any real basis for such assumptions. Our experience of the Great War, for instance, has shown us how very little control the people, even the educated classes, exercise over their emotions, how muddled is their thinking when goaded by fear and how easily they consent to follow a few ambitious leaders upon the most disastrous paths if an appeal to cheap sentiment is made. In fact, the appeal to cheap sentiment as a weapon in his political armoury has been recognized as much by Mr. Lloyd George in the past as it is by M. Poincaré to-day who, whenever he wishes to enlist the sympathy of the French people on his side against world opinion, invariably seizes the occasion of unveiling a war memorial to deliver his uncompromising speeches. We have no love for dictators: at the same time we feel that democracy has yet to justify itself as the best form of Government possible.

Prices in Shanghai

One important point about wholesale prices in Shanghai, as published yesterday, is that a very great increase was shown during October under the heading of "industrial materials." Perhaps we ought to mention in conjunction with this that textiles also showed a rise, but this is by no means surprising, for with a steady advance in cotton and the market here bare of stocks, people needing goods were bound to pay more. When, however, we come to industrial materials, we have to go further afield for reasons. Under this heading occur such articles as bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, soda, boracic acid, resin, potassium, paraffinum, hydrochloric acid and various dyes. Where dyes are concerned we see at once how interdependent are the various parts of the world. The Ruhr district of Germany is now so completely disorganized that it is not sending out its usual quantities of dye-stuffs, and in sympathy with a shortage of supply prices have gone up. In the case of acids and other chemicals it is believed that the disorganization created in Japan by the earthquake is responsible, for Japan competed with Europe in

the supply of these. The effect of the earthquake is only now being felt in such lines of business, but as in the case of the Ruhr this effect seems likely to be prolonged.

The Wearing of Plumage

Those who desire the protection of our wild birds will be pleased to learn that the law for protecting them from the ravages of the plumage hunter is being rigorously enforced at Home. Only last month a man was fined £22 for dealing in prohibited plumage, mainly Indian egret. Woman's demand for the wherewithal to adorn her person is, of course, the main reason for this destructive trade and while the fashionable woman's insatiable desire for fine feathers continues there will always be the inducement to satisfy it, even by illegal methods. The best way, it would seem, for dealing with the evil, is for women themselves to conduct a campaign among their own sex for revealing the cruelty and iniquitous wastage associated with the trade with a view to boycotting it. There are more ways than one of appearing smart and attractive and the wearing of feathers might easily be dispensed with without in any way conflicting with a natural desire to appear pleasant to the eye.

Gen. Wood Retaliates

When the Filipino Nationalists decided upon a trial of strength with Governor-General Wood they probably under-estimated the strength of the man they had chosen to oppose. It was perhaps hardly their fault that they made such a mistake, for their ambitions in the direction of independence had been unduly fostered by previous Governors whose ideals had carried them beyond the range of practical politics. In Governor-General Wood, however, they encountered a man whose sense of values has never been shaken by sentimental bias, and it is this feature of his character which has led to the grave political events which have recently been a feature of life in the Philippines. One of the most outstanding of these was the wholesale resignation of his Cabinet, but so far from stampeding the Governor-General from his position it simply made him enunciate it the clearer, and in announcing his acceptance of these resignations he practically said that the Cabinet had done nothing but attempt to thwart him all the time. The ex-Cabinet Ministers then set afoot a movement for his recall, and that also left him unmoved, although he must have known how his opponents would pull the strings in America and how much influence they would exercise with sentimentalists there. Now Governor-General Wood has again come into the open and stated plainly that the present Moro rising is part

and parcel of the Nationalist propaganda, that in fact it is due to the statement that the United States were preparing to withdraw altogether from the Islands. An outspoken statement like that will appeal not only to Americans but to others as well, for we may be absolutely convinced of the truth of it. The Philippine Nationalists are adopting the same tactics as Indian non-cooperators have found to pay them in the past, and Americans have every reason to feel grateful that there is to-day a man in the Philippines who makes no bones about disclosing the true facts of the case.

Tramway Gates

Gates appeared on the tramways, at least one of them and a trailer, on Tuesday and have since been in question. The comfort to passengers was enormous; so apparently was the loss of revenue to the Tramway Co. The great thing about them is that they will ultimately teach the average Chinese passenger to hurry up. This individual, the female of the species in particular, takes a long time to decide which class he or she will travel in, whether the tram car is the particular one he or she wants, and perhaps whether it is worth while to take the car at all rather than walk. So when the tram moves off there is generally a rush for the door. Now, with the gate in operation, entrance to the tram is forbidden for a second or two before the vehicle moves off; the dilatory ones are shut out; and passengers travel in comfort. The position was so good that yesterday on the car fitted with gates passengers must have felt that the millennium had arrived. This, however, is only likely to be temporary, as by application and training the usual passengers will doubtless learn to make a desperate rush the moment the gate is opened. There are now three conductors on each gate-fitted tram and trailer combined, instead of two as heretofore—one for each class in the tram and one for the trailer, while the first-class conductor works the trailer gate by means of a lever carried along the trailer body. It may be hoped that, having more time on his hands, the first-class conductor will now be able to stop the riff-raff of passengers from using his special compartment as the entrance to the third-class.

The Singapore Base

Why there should have to be this constant reiteration that the Singapore naval base does not infringe upon the provisions of the Washington Treaty is puzzling to the ordinary man. Either it does or does not conflict with the spirit and letter of that agreement, and it may at once be pointed out that informed opinion in the United States and France has not suggested that it does. The present naval position in the Pacific shows that it

would have been utter folly for a Power such as Great Britain to tie her hands in the case of Singapore, America and Japan being situated as they are, and when this is remembered it gives still more cause to wonder why, ever since the scheme was mooted, politicians should have considered it necessary to expand their arguments. There is, however, a solid reason for it, a national but not an international one. The opponents of Singapore, realizing their weakness—the other party being in power—have apparently considered it necessary to bring every possible argument to bear on the other side. The suggestion of an infringement of the Washington Treaty is just as good as any other plea, better than a good few in fact, and if these people were allowed to go free with their insinuations, the case for Singapore might easily be lost. The unfortunate point about it, however, is that from such a distance as we are here it looks as if speakers were defending an international issue.

OWING to the opposition of the Chinese Associated Chambers of Commerce in Hankow and Shanghai the new silver coins with the image of President Tsao Kun are not yet put into circulation, and the Tientsin Mint, under instructions from Peking, has stopped the coining of the new currency. The "constitution" postage stamp is not allowed in Kuangtung. Needless to say, the new silver coin has met the same fortune.

CONSUL-GENERAL Edwin S. Cunningham has brought to the attention of the Collector of Internal Revenue the failure to issue receipts for income taxes paid by American citizens residing in Shanghai. He urged that inasmuch as these receipts are valuable in procuring passports that the receipts should invariably be issued. An instruction has been received from the Department of State repeating the following instructions issued by the Treasury Department to all Internal Revenue Collectors:—

"When it is known to collectors of internal revenue that the taxpayer making payment of income taxes due is leaving the United States, or is engaged in any occupation or profession that requires frequent entry into and exit from the United States, and in all cases where payments are received from American citizens residing abroad, collectors of internal revenue will issue receipts, regardless of the manner in which payment is made."

The Consul-General is assured that all internal revenue collectors are again being reminded of the fact that receipts should be issued in all cases where tax payers are residing abroad and the hope is expressed that this action will have the effect of eliminating the complaints to which the Consul-General at Shanghai called attention.

CHINESE POLITICS

GEN. WU PEI-FU'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Peking, Nov. 12.

Mandates issued at midnight appoint Gen. Wu Pei-fu Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan vice Marshal Tsao Kun, while Gen. Wang Chen-ping succeeds Gen. Wu as Assistant Inspector-General for the same Provinces. Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan is appointed Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, and Gen. Peng Shou-tsing becomes Assistant Director of Military Affairs in Chihli.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Chang Hu, resigned yesterday.

It is reported that President Tsao Kun intends to appoint Mr. Wang Keh-ming, the former Governor of the Bank of China, as Finance Minister.

Gen. Pao Kuei-ching, having reported to the Government Marshal Chang Tso-lin's readiness to enter negotiations, is again leaving for Mukden with the object of finally arranging a date and other details.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENTS IN PEKING

A New Minister of Finance to Try His Hand at Settling the Gold Franc Question

Peking, Nov. 13.

Mr. Wang Keh-ming assumed office to-day as Minister of Finance.

Mr. Wang's appointment is considered likely (by whom?—Ed) to improve the chances of an early settlement of the gold franc question, which is otherwise unaltered, although the French Legation and the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs all announce a desire to terminate the dispute.

Finding that efforts to bring about an understanding between Mr. Wu Ching-lien and his opponents have reached a deadlock, neutral members of Parliament have appointed a committee to ascertain the points on which the rival factions base their contentions, intending subsequently to hold a conference and decide which party is in the right, after which the neutral members will throw their weight accordingly.

General Chin Yun-ao has been appointed Commandant to the Fourteenth Division in recognition of his efficient work in bandit suppression.—Reuter.

PEKING'S UNPAID FORCES

Peking, Nov. 9.

Yesterday President Tsao Kun issued three interesting orders. The first was addressed to Mr. Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, instructing him to raise funds as soon as possible for the payment of salaries of the Peking

Gendarmerie and Police. The second order, addressed to Mr. Chang Ying-hua, Director of the Currency Bureau, called upon him to take steps to remedy the depreciation of the Peking copper notes. The third order directed the military authorities to furnish a statement with regard to military expenditures.—Reuter.

THE PAYMENT OF THE BOXER INDEMNITY

Differentiation Between the Powers with Regard to Gold and Notes

Peking, Nov. 8.

It will be remembered that the eight Powers signatory to the Boxer Indemnity in February last sent a Note to the Chinese Government giving their views regarding the payment of the indemnity in gold. The position was that three of the eleven original signatory powers—Germany and Austria-Hungary, permanently, and Russia, tentatively—had ceased to exercise the right of signatories. The matter of payment in gold did not affect Britain, America, Japan and the Netherlands to any material extent, but the Chinese proposed to pay France, Italy, Spain and Belgium in depreciated notes, after her resumption of payments following the interval of five years during which payments were suspended. The four former Powers, however, naturally came into the question when it was proposed that a joint Note should be sent to the Chinese Government.

Since then many outside influences have become attached to the matter. In the first instance, the Peking Cabinet, after considering it, gave instruction to the Waichiaopu to agree with the French views, while the matter was at the same time submitted to Parliament for its consideration. The Waichiaopu sent a note to the French Legation accordingly, while Parliament vetoed the arrangement.

A DIVERSITY OF OPINION.

In discussing the matter recently, a member of the House of Representatives said that the objection was taken mainly on the matter of procedure. If the Cabinet had sent its minute to the House in the first place, it would probably have been passed without discussion, but it objected to the Cabinet giving instructions to the Waichiaopu to act before Parliament had approved.

Another Member of Parliament said that he failed to see why the question had ever been referred to the House at all, as it involved no departure from an old agreement. It was the Chinese Government that wished to depart from the former procedure, but the question was not put before the House in that way and the fact that the Foreign Office had been instructed by the

Cabinet to agree to the French view simply muddled the whole affair.

As the eight Signatory Powers had not received any reply to their Note of February last, they have now sent in a reminder, recapitulating their former contentions and asking for an immediate reply.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

There is some diversity of opinion regarding the coupling of the Banque Industrielle de Chine question and payment in gold francs, but in the case of Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands the matter of payment in gold stands alone.

Britain, America, Japan and the Netherlands have long since received their share of the indemnity, and there are increasing signs of impatience on the part of the Governments of the other four Powers. In the case of France it is commonly stated that her signature of the Nine-Power Agreement, which is necessary before the preliminary steps can be taken towards the increase of Customs duties, is thus being held up; also a settlement of the Banque Industrielle; while the salt surplus deposited in the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, which is also a security for payment of the Boxer Indemnity, is being retained in the Banque.—Reuter.

The Round Table Conference

Hankow, Nov. 14.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, in the course of an interview, stated that his interview yesterday with General Hsiao Yao-nan, the Tuchun of Hupeh, had been satisfactory. The Tuchun would support his scheme for a round-table conference.

This morning Sir Robert departed for Loyang in response to an invitation to meet General Wu Pei-fu.—Reuter.

Military Honours Bestowed by President Tsao

Presidential mandates confer upon Marshal Wu Pei-fu the Nine-Headed Gold Sword for bravery, and promote as Field-Marshal Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian soldier," who is Military Inspector General of the Three Special Areas of Suiyuan, Charhar and Jehol; Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsu and High Military Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi; Gen. Hsiao Yao-nan, Military Governor of Hupeh and High Military Inspecting Commissioner of Hunan and Hupeh; and Gen. Wang Cheng-ping, Military and Civil Governor of Chihli and Associate Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of Sino-Russian Affairs, will leave for Japan shortly, states the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce." Dr. Wang, it is stated, is still pulling the wires.

OUTPORTS

THE STRUGGLE FOR CANTON

Chen Chiung-ming's Attempt To Oust Dr. Sun: Decisive Battle Imminent

Canton, Oct. 31.

Governor Liao Chung-hoi of Kuangtung has tendered his resignation to the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but it has not yet been accepted. Dr. Sun is anxious to see Mr. Liao give all his attention to raising funds for the Constitutional Army, which is being prepared for another Northern expedition against Peking. Governor Liao was formerly Minister of Finance of the Military Government. In the event of his persisting in his intention to resign, either Gen. Hsu Chung-chi or Dr. C. C. Wu will be asked to accept the post.

The pressing of coolies in Canton into military service resulted yesterday in taking nearly 400. A richsha coolie on the Bund thought he could escape the vigilance of the troops by jumping into the river, but was drowned.

The inhabitants of Canton are now not so obedient as they have been for the last few months, and have organized themselves into groups to oppose further indiscriminate confiscation of property for war funds by the local authorities. The residents of Tungshan, Shaho, and other parts of Canton have organized themselves to deal with the official land investigators.

GUNBOATS RE-CAPTURED?

Inspired reports in the local press state that the three Peiyang gunboats, which escaped from Canton and deserted to the North, were all recaptured on attempting to pass the Bocca Tigris forts. So far no official confirmation of this rumour has been issued from Dr. Sun's headquarters.

Mr. Mei Kwong-pui, Commissioner of Public Lands in Kuangtung, Mr. Chau Lu, Commissioner of Finance of Kuangtung, Mr. Tang Chik-yu, Salt Commissioner, and Mr. Li Luk-chiu, Commissioner of the Municipal Department of Finance of Canton City, whose several offices are to be investigated by a special deputy of the Generalissimo, have all tendered their resignations. Since the war these officers have handled a large sum of money. So far no report has been published as to the conditions existing in these offices.

Canton, Nov. 1.

A supreme effort is being by the Kuomintang faction, led by Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, to oust that headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Canton. The operations on the East River during the last few days have practically driven Dr. Sun's forces back to where they were when the struggle began in that section some five months ago. Waichow remains in the control

of Gen. Chen's followers. Gen. Chen's information bureau intimates from Macao that his followers have been ordered to co-operate in an offensive from several directions within the next ten days. Dr. Sun has also been told that the enemy has provisions sufficient to last fully 20 days longer, while he, himself, cannot always count on financial support. At present fighting is in progress nearer to Canton than at any other time since Gen. Chen was driven out of the city, and may be counted upon as a decisive engagement for the future of Canton. Unless Dr. Sun is completely successful, he will be faced with grave difficulties. It has cost the Cantonese in Canton proper several million dollars in forced loans and confiscated property in order to enable Dr. Sun to obtain means to make the recent advance in the Eastern River districts, and Gen. Chen's present attempt to come back has nullified all previous efforts. The next question is where can more funds be raised.

TABLES TURNED AT WAICHOW.

Canton, Nov. 2.

Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's attempted drive to Canton, which began on October 26, has failed to the extent that Canton is still in the hands of Dr. Sun. Gen. Chen, however, has completely turned the tables on his enemy in the East River districts, and has driven Dr. Sun's forces farther from Waichow than ever before. Both armies are now resting and reinforcing, and it is expected that a general attack will begin soon. The last two days there have only been minor engagements.

NEED FOR FUNDS AND FORCES.

The pressing of men for military service at the front is still going on; and in order to raise funds to employ coolies for the transport service, it has been suggested that all desiring to avoid being pressed shall contribute a dollar each and of the Canadian Parliament, they receive a receipt, which will protect the holder from being held up by the police or army authorities. The proceeds of this special contribution will be used to engage coolies.

In order to gather in the much depreciated provincial bank-notes of Kuangtung, the Secretary of Finance of the General Headquarters, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, has sanctioned the holding of a lottery which will accept bank-notes for payment. The winner of the first prize will receive \$180,000.

ANY MEANS TO GET MONEY.

The Government in Canton is not only officially conducting lotteries, but also beginning to re-license the opium traffic, which until recently has not been officially recognized, but only tolerated on account of the mercenary troops. The Financial Bureau near the Canton-Samshui Railway in Canton is issuing permits to opium retailers and smokers.

Since the departure of the Peiyang gunboats, Yungchiang, Chuyu, Tungan and Yuchang, for

Swatow, the Generalissimo has given orders to wind up the affairs of the Naval Headquarters. It is believed here that the gunboats left on promise of a reward from the Peking Government. Dr. Sun still has seven gunboats left at his orders.

MORE CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

Nov. 4.

The failure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces to hold off Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's attack in the direction of Sheklung has brought gloom to the citizens of Canton. The Cantonese are disappointed with the outcome, not so much because they have more goodwill for Dr. Sun than for Gen. Chen, as because they realize that the ill-success of the present régime will mean more confiscation of private lands for sale to swell the war chest of the Kuomintang leader. It is argued that Dr. Sun's mercenary troops do not whole-heartily desire success in arms, which would mean the end of the factional struggle for a time, their consequent disbandment and the loss of their great opportunity to get rich quickly by the protection of gambling and the opium traffic and the spread of the crime wave throughout Kuangtung. The Cantonese, therefore, are beginning to be suspicious of the integrity of the Constitutional Army.

Some 75 streets in Wongsba, in the western part of Canton City, involving several thousand homes and shops, have been put on the inquisition list and, upon being declared originally Government or public property, will be sold to realize funds for the war.

It is believed that the new tax of a dollar a man to avoid the press-gang will easily raise \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in Kuangtung. According to reports, which naturally the censors deny, the treatment accorded to the pressed coolies is far from being satisfactory, and therefore there will be a rush to obtain exemption.

The Canton-Hongkong telegraph line is still out of order and no telegrams can be sent direct from Canton.

BRITISH WIRELESS CONTRACT.

It is reported that a British concern, the South China Wireless Company, has just obtained a concession from the Canton Government to erect a powerful wireless station in Canton to connect with many ports in China and other cities abroad within a range of 3,000 kilometres. It will be open to commercial traffic especially with Hongkong. The station will be able to communicate with Mukden, Peking, Shanghai, Manila, and other important centres, including Tokio, it is stated.—Reuter.

Gen. Chen's Advance

Canton, Nov. 6.

The latest reports reaching Canton from neutral sources regarding the operations on the East River show that Gen. Chen's forces have suffered a reverse

near Waichow, but, on the other hand, they are concentrating along the Canton-Kowloon Railway with the intention of advancing on Canton by the easiest and most direct line and are transporting troops from Swatow and other ports along the coast under protection by the gunboats which recently deserted from Canton. In the Kao-lui districts the troops are causing trouble and, unless reinforcements are sent there, the Canton régime will have to face serious attacks on two fronts at the same time.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is again in the field, personally directing the operations on the eastern front. Before his departure his Cabinet pledged themselves personally to procure for his war-chest nearly \$500,000. Dr. C. C. Wu, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has offered to make Dr. Sun a loan of \$50,000, according to the local press.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

It is reported that an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Chau Lu, Commissioner of Finance of Kuangtung, when landing at Hongkong from Canton on the night of November 3. Mrs. Chau Lu, who was accompanying her husband, was shot and died later. Mr. Chau's assailant was arrested. Mr. Chau had been fired upon while in Canton about two months ago, but his assailant then escaped.

A strict search is being made in Canton for political suspects, the police offering from \$50 to \$200 reward for every arrest. The rumour that Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's forces are about to land in Canton and that many of his followers have already arrived here to prepare for co-operation is causing much excitement both amongst the police and the people. While the authorities are trying their best to calm the public, they appear to be labouring under greater apprehension than the people.—Reuter.

DR. SUN STILL CONFIDENT.

Peking Nov. 12.

Official telegrams from Canton say that Gen. Chen Chiung-ming made strenuous efforts to secure a victory during the past three weeks with indifferent success. Dr. Sun's supporters still appear to be confident and assert that the Yunnanese will shortly come to their aid. While reinforcements to either side would probably turn the scales, it does not seem likely that the Yunnanese will actually move.

Martial law was proclaimed in Canton on November 6 and is still being enforced. Many Cantonese suspected of communicating with Gen. Chen have been arrested. Traffic in the streets is prohibited at night, but business has thus far not been seriously affected.

The Changsha-Pinghsiang and Changsha-Hankow trains, which had been monopolized by the military since September, are

again carrying passengers and freight.—Reuter.

FUGITIVES FROM CANTON.

Hongkong, Nov. 13.

The steamer Kinshan to-day brought down from Canton 118 Chinese saloon passengers, mostly women of the official class, of whom Gen. Yung's party comprised 18 and Gen. Hu's 16 members. The expected exodus is increasing.—Reuter.

Chen Chiung-ming Said to Have Turned Dr. Sun's Flank

Canton, Nov. 14.

General Chen Chiung-ming's troops, taking advantage of the fact that the combined Cantonese troops have concentrated their full force on the left wing, have commenced attacking Canton in strength, pressing on Sheklung on the 12th by way of Hoyuan and Tsengcheng. As communication on their flanks has been cut off, the combined Cantonese troops have been placed in a very difficult position. Moreover the portion of the troops under the command of General Liu Tsen-huan (a Kuangsi man) having mutinied, Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday afternoon suddenly returned to Canton and a large number of his troops also returned here last night, with the result that Canton has been thrown into disorder and martial law has again been proclaimed. Most of the leading members of the Canton Government such as Mr. Liao Chung-kai, Mr. Yang Shu-kan, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho and General Ssu Lu took refuge in Shameen last night.

The people are gravely agitated. All steamers for Hongkong this morning were crowded with refugees. But as the Cantonese troops, which had been stationed in the district of the North River, arrived here about noon to-day, order has been somewhat restored. Many citizens are nevertheless taking their valuables to Shameen and depositing their money in foreign banks.

It has come to light that the reason why Waichow fell into the hands of the combined Cantonese troops on the 10th without any fighting is that General Chen Chiung-ming's troops had shifted a greater part of the force maintained in that city to the district of Tsengcheng.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, Nov. 14.

A foreign official telegram received from Canton yesterday states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces occupied Waichow on November 10. Another official message from a different source received to-day confirms this statement, while a third official message through a third channel asserts that General Chen Chiung-ming's forces captured Sheklung on November 12 and that Dr. Sun is still in Canton. The latter adds that trouble has arisen between the Yunnanese and Cantonese forces, thereby weakening Dr. Sun's position.—Reuter.

Undecisive Operations on Eastern Front

Canton, Nov. 13.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's headquarters issued a *communiqué* to-day announcing that the fighting at Sheklung has favoured the Constitutionalists, but Poklo is still in the hands of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming.—Reuter.

CONDITIONS IN CANTON CITY.

Canton, Nov. 8.

Canton is at present under martial law. All incoming steamers and trains are being searched, and homes of suspects are closely watched and subject to frequent searches.

Reports are in circulation that Gen. Chen Chiung-ming will attack Canton from the sea, but hitherto there has been no confirmation of these rumours.

The operations on the eastern front still continue undecisive, although the Canton authorities are claiming victories in every direction. Gen. Chen's drive towards Canton along the railway *via* Sheklung is being vigorously opposed, and, although a little excited at times, Canton is still sanguine.

On the request of Dr. Sun, the citizens of Canton are organizing a reconstruction committee to confer with the Government.

The following foreign gunboats are now at Canton:—The Ashville (American), Moorhen (British), and Matsu, Kashiwa, Sugi and Sakaki (Japanese).

STHOO SALARIES STILL UNPAID.

The higher schools in Canton under the Kuangtung Bureau of Education and the Primary Schools of the Canton Municipality are closed on account of non-payment of salaries.

Motor-cars without special permits are not allowed in the streets of Canton after seven o'clock in the evening.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Nov. 15.

The allied (Dr. Sun's) forces under Gen. Fan Shih-sung have withdrawn to Sintang from Sheklung. — Dah Tong News Bureau.

YUNNANESE THE KEY TO THE POSITION.

Peking, Nov. 15.

Telegrams received from Canton since yesterday say that it was the Yunnanese who occupied Waichow. After taking Sheklung Gen. Chen Chiung-ming rapidly pushed on towards Canton, while Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Kuangtung forces fell back on the city and took up a position on the hills to the north near Canton with their eastern flank touching the city.

A message received this morning says that Gen. Chen's army is within 18 miles of Canton, where panic prevails.

The telegram do not give an explanation regarding the separation of Dr. Sun's Kuangtung and Yunnanese forces unless an

earlier telegram saying that trouble had arisen between them can be so considered. Foreign military officers consider it possible that the Yunnanese have gone over to Gen. Chen, but point out on the other hand that there is no evidence of an actual split and the Yunnanese may have been cut off while acting as an advance guard during another push on Waichow, in which case Gen. Chen is cut off from his base and his position would be critical if he failed to take Canton.

SUN EXPECTED TO FLEE.

A later message says that Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's force is taking up its position on hilly ground to the northeast of Canton and that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is collecting and sending forward all his available fresh troops. Dr. Sun asserts that he will fight outside the city boundaries.

Local estimates give Gen. Chen Chiung-ming 40,000 regulars, while Dr. Sun's Kuangtung forces, mostly new troops, comprise 30,000 and the Yunnanese 10,000. The latter are ex-bandits but excellent fighters.

Later.

An official telegram received late this afternoon says that a portion of Dr. Sun's forces has been cut off at Waichow and that Gen. Chen's forces should shortly reach Canton. Dr. Sun is expected to flee immediately and it is feared that looting will follow his departure.—Reuter.

WU PEI-FU'S NEW PLAN

An Alliance with Tuan Chi-jui, the Anfu Leader

An effort on the part of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Loyang warlord, to unite with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the Anfu leader, and allegations that certain of the latter's associates are stirring up the bandits in different parts of China, was the subject of a very interesting interview given on Thursday to a representative of the "North China Daily News" by a Chinese gentleman who is in very close touch with Chinese politics, and who arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Tientsin where he met one of the parties mentioned below.

Marshal Wu's plan, for some time past, said our informant, has been to unite with Marshal Tuan in order to influence Chékiang and Dr. Sun Yat-sen to postpone their operations against Chihli whilst he, Wu, could devote his whole energies to dealing with the Fengtien party. A few weeks ago he requested Gen. Tao Yun-ao, an old school-mate and an intimate friend of the Anfu leader who was formerly a brigade commander under Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin, to mediate with Marshal Tuan and explain to him that the clash between the Anfu and Chihli

parties in 1920 was the result of a misunderstanding. This was done, and the Anfu leader listened to the explanations but made no comment.

About the middle of last month, continued our informant, Marshal Wu telegraphed inviting Tao to go to Loyang and talk over matters with him. Tao obtained Tuan's permission and went to Marshal Wu's headquarters where he was well received, being treated more or less as a personal delegate of Marshal Tuan. An interesting interview took place, says our informant, in the course of which Marshal Wu stated that he and his associates had for 20 years considered Marshal Tuan their teacher.

The fight between Anfu and Chihli in 1920, said Marshal Wu, was not because he wanted it, but because Tuan was surrounded by the Anfu party who were in reality his enemies and who ruined his name and reputation. He did not wish to overthrow Marshal Tuan personally but he did want to remove the Anfu party.

With the present political unrest, continued Marshal Wu, the Anfu members were again taking an opportunity to try to establish themselves in a certain province (Chékiang.—Ed.), hoping in the near future to recover from their former defeat.

HIGH AND GOOD AIMS.

"If," said the Loyang leader, "their aims were high and good and their hearts were clean and bright, they would be given a chance to carry out the affairs of the country. There was no reason why they should be barred. But now we hear that they are uniting with the province in question in stirring up bandits and *tufei* in various parts of the country. Men have been arrested with evidence in their possession who have admitted they were working for the Anfu party and the provincial authorities in question. The matter cannot be kept secret.

"Then again, they attempted to interfere with the presidential elections by bribing M. P.'s, but as this is done everywhere we have taken no notice of it. Some of them have sold their homes and their properties in order to give money to such a cause, and money has also been obtained from Fengtien for the same purpose. Men who handled the money included Fu Liang-tso and Yu Tsen, who themselves secured the money with which it was intended to buy the M.P.'s. They distributed it as they pleased with the result that their squeeze became known and fights resulted. It is dirty work. . . I do not care about the Anfu party but I am sorry about Marshal Tuan for he has allowed himself to be pulled about in all directions by unscrupulous Anfu men who have borrowed his name and are using it for all forms of unscrupulous roguery. Tuan is loyal and too straight, and he thinks his Anfu associates are also straight, hence he does not know that he is being fooled."

Marshal Wu, in conclusion, urged Tao to return to Tientsin and urge Marshal Tuan not to enter into close relations with the Anfu party and not to unite or have any relations with Fengtien. If Tuan would do this, said Marshal Wu, he (Wu) would obey him in future.

SIR RONALD MACLEAY ENTERTAINED

Guest of Gen. Chi and Mr. Han: An Interesting Gathering at Manting

(From a Chinese Correspondent)

Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G., H. M. Minister to China, was guest at a dinner given at the Military Governor's *yamen*, Nanking, by Marshal Chi Shieh-yuan, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, who is a *sui-tsai*, and Mr. Han Kuo-chun, Civil Governor of the Province.

Sir Ronald, who arrived at the *yamen* accompanied by Mr. J. T. Pratt, C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General at Nanking, was greeted by the British national anthem, rendered by Governor Chi's military band. He was received by the two Governors and by Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs (of Lincheng fame), and Messrs. K. W. Mau and Y. F. Lieu, who acted as ushers. Among those present were Sir Ronald Macleay, Marshal Chi, Governor Han, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Wen, Gen. Kung (Commissioner of Defence), Mr. Yen Chia-chih (Commissioner of Finance, who has been mentioned as Civil Governor of the Province), Mr. Fu (Chief of the Department of Political Affairs), Mr. Chu (the Taoyin), Gen. Wang Kuei-ling (Commissioner-General of Police for Kiangsu Province), the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. K. W. Mau (adviser to Marshal Chi) and Mr. Y. F. Lieu (secretary in the Military Governor's office).

A photo having been taken, the guests sat down to a tiffin of fine, specially-prepared Chinese dishes in foreign style.

Marshal Chi, having proposed a toast to H. M. the King of Great Britain, the band played the British national anthem, after which Sir Ronald rose to offer a toast to the President of the Chinese Republic. The band then played the Chinese national anthem.

INTERESTING CONVERSATIONS.

There were no formal speeches, but some of the conversations entered into were of extreme interest. Mr. Wen acted as interpreter between Marshal Chi, Governor Han and the British Minister.

In speaking of the return of the British share of the Boxer In-

demnity to China, Sir Ronald expressed the hope that a university might be established in China with the money where Chinese learning, culture and traditions could be emphasized, because, he thought, the British people esteemed them so highly.

Governor Chi asked where such a university might be established, but Sir Ronald said that he did not wish to make any definite remark on that point, he would, however, suggest that it be established in a central spot.

THE GREATEST CHINESE SCHOLAR.

A question discussed was that of the great Chinese scholars of the day, and, when asked by Marshal Chi, whom he thought was the greatest in China, Sir Ronald said that, from what he had been taught to understand Liang Chi-chao was. Governor Chi, who is a *suitsai*, said that Liang was a good scholar, but there were many others who were quite as good, even if they did not excel Liang. There was, for instance, Mr. Kang Yu-wei, the famous Chinese monarchical reformer and scholar, Liang's teacher, who, in his writings, was most witty. He would say, however, that Liang's writings were easily understood.

Sir John Jordan, the illustrious representative of the British Government in China for 20 years, was then mentioned. Governor Chi stated that the Chinese people had the greatest respect for Sir John who was, in his estimation, one of the very few foreigners who really understood China and the Chinese people. Sir Ronald remarked that when he was in England last he saw Sir John, who loved China and who always had a big place in his heart for China. He was China's best friend and remembered China even though he was thousands of miles away. He would do anything in his power to help China and the Chinese people to whom he was greatly endeared and whom he loved as much as his own family.

Speaking of the national situation, Governor Chi said that matters were much better, that the situation was greatly clarified and was very hopeful. The only trouble lay, he said, in China's financial troubles. Potentially, he stated, China was extremely rich, with her natural, hidden resources, but money was required to develop these. That was, in his opinion, the greatest need of China to-day.

THE CONDITION OF NANKING.

Marshal Chi drew attention to an article from a correspondent in the "North China Daily News" criticizing Nanking; he thought that he was fair in saying that while Nanking was not so busy or so elaborate and expensive as Shanghai, there were many things in which Nanking excelled Shanghai. For instance there were many things in Nanking, of which there were none in Shanghai. Sir Ronald expressed much interest in a statement by Governor Chi to the effect that

his present *yamen* was the old site of the headquarters of the Boxers during the 1900 Rebellion. Even to-day, said the Governor, there are antiques which bore out his statement.

In urging China to effect an early settlement in connexion with the gold franc problem, Sir Ronald stated that if China could settle her financial and educational problems she would soon be on her feet.

When the gathering arose, the band again played the national anthems of the two countries, Sir Ronald expressing his praise for the Chinese anthem for its dignity and conciseness.

Governor Chi presented the foreign guests each with a scroll, pressed from old Chinese tablets, prior to their departure.

OPIUM TRADE ON THE UPPER YANGTZE

Officially Legalized: Customs Department's Difficulties: The Military Hand

Ichang, Nov. 9.

There has recently been a considerable revival in the opium trade on the river and recent movements appear to be tending toward legalization.

Ichang is a most important place in connexion with the transport of opium. Whatever comes from Szechuan, and such quantities as come from the Shinan prefecture of this province, as well as any that may reach the river from Kueichow and Yunnan, is likely to find its way to Central China through this port. The Maritime Customs have had a hard task to search all steamers and smaller craft and are making a gallant attempt to suppress the illicit trade. Large quantities have been seized and confiscated and afterwards destroyed, but it is common knowledge that what is seized is not even a tithe of the quantity successfully smuggled through. This is small blame to the Customs officials, for they simply cannot keep tally of all that is afloat, and lately it has been easy to see that the military are taking a hand in the game. The certainty of big money from the game has proved too great a temptation for some of the local gentry as well as the military.

Recently two institutions have been established which have given rise to much speculation. They are called "The Army Joint Office for General Control and Investigation" and "The Transportation Company for the Succour of Ichang." Be it noted that neither of these titles contain such a word as opium, but it is asserted they have been created for no other purpose than to control the opium trade through taxation.

IMPORT BY MILITARY TRANSPORTS

The following incidents afford proof of the report. The Northern

forces recently procured a steamer for the transport of soldiers and material from here to Szechuan. She was formerly the *Dahvar*, but is now called the *Yangwei* and is painted battle grey. She arrived here the day before yesterday and a great number, perhaps a hundred or more, coolie loads of opium were seen being carried along the street yesterday. They had been discharged from this ship and were being escorted by soldiers whose badges showed that they belonged to the "Army Joint Office for General Control and Investigation." The other office is a place of storage for the opium, and merchants may lodge it here until the required dues are paid. The Joint Office was established by the gentry and the army, and a well-known member of the gentry named Ma Sao-wen is at the head of it. It is said that he and a colonel laid the scheme before Gen. Wang Ju-chin, who approved it, and after that it was submitted to Generals Wu Pei-fu and Hsiao Yao-nan. Whether the two latter approved it or not does not matter, for the scheme for legalizing trade in opium is being carried through either with their consent or in spite of them.

MILITARY OFFICERS CONCERNED.

The following are reported to be concerned in this movement:—

Gen. Wang Ju-chin, 8th Division: Gen. Lu Chin-san 18th Division: Gen. Chao Yung-hua, 16th Mixed Brigade: Gen. Chang Yuin-ming, 5th Mixed Brigade: Gen. Sung Ta-pei, 3rd Mixed Brigade.

They charge \$200 for every 1,000 oz. of opium safely landed here. If the stuff is transported further, they will provide an escort with assurance against official interference for \$150 per 1,000 oz. to Shasi, and \$250 to Hankow. They hope to scoop in the not inconsiderable sum of \$5,000,000 a year from this office.

This will give a fillip to the use of opium. All now know that they can pay their tax and freely indulge in smoking. Opium divans are to pay the sum of \$1 per lamp per month.

OFFERINGS TO THE DEAD.

The following is another proof that the people consider that the opium trade has been legalized. In this town there is a very old custom, carried out in the first day of the 10th lunar month, which was yesterday. This is the day on which paper clothes in paper boxes are burned and sent into the nether world for the use of the spirits of those who have died within the year. It was noticeable yesterday that the boxes contained a full smoker's outfit, namely, a tray on which there was an opium pipe, a lamp, scissors, a needle for burning the opium and a small piece of opium on a bit of paper. Surely if opium smoking were not legally allowed, the people would not have thought it necessary to send the smoking materials to their dead.—Reuter.

FIGHTING RENEWED AT CHANGSHA

Siege Partly Driven Off at Last:
Woodcock Under Fire and
Replying Briskly

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, Hu., Nov. 2.

The Chao troops have at last succeeded in crossing the river and driving out the Tan troops from the west bank.

For some days preparations have been making and for at least two or three days, the attack has been rumoured for "to-morrow." Amongst the preparations were a sort of "tank" boat. Armour plates, bedding straw and all sorts of protection for the soldiers while crossing. Yesterday and the day before all the small boats that could be laid hold of were taken to the New River and last night there was a continuous demand on the coolie hongs for carriers to row the boats. Naturally there was as stout a resistance as possible to a job which promised more of danger than of pay.

At dawn the firing which had been more than usual during the first hour the streets were quite panicky. A shell burst quite near the Presbyterian compound about 3 a.m. Another at some time, made a big hole in the funnel of one of the government launches that was moored below Butterfield and Swire's hulk. About 9 a.m., it was seen that a landing had been effected night, became very fierce and for and the Chao troops were running up the banks. Since then there has been a lull and we are at last rejoicing that this stupid "potting" with rifles and field guns will now be stopped. This seems to be the first time that either side has been able to cross in front of the enemy's firing. Whether the cause has been lack of ammunition or something else we do not yet know.

The Woodcock went to Siangtan on Tuesday last escorting tugs of both Jardine, Matheson and Butterfield & Swire. They were fired on almost the whole way and the Woodcock replied with no less than 55 shells. On the return journey on Wednesday, there was much better behaviour. They started again this morning.

A DARING ROBBERY.

A daring robbery was carried out on Tuesday evening at a house not far from the lowest of the river side gates. Martial law is enforced with such strictness that by 9 p.m. there are few passers to and fro left on the streets. It was about that hour when a knock came to the front door of a well-to-do builder. His door was very firmly barred and an opening between the door and its jamb posts enables those inside to see who is knocking. There was only one man, and he in

civilian clothes. He stated that he had a registered letter which needed a signature from the "laopan." It so happened that the builder was expecting a letter from Shanghai which he thought might be registered. So he at once told his men to open the door. Immediately a dozen men, most of them armed, sprang forward and two men with rifles at once hurried through to the back door so that front and back doors were at once held. Another guarded any approach to the telephone. For the next half hour, a complete turn out of all drawers and cupboards was made and \$236, a couple of watches and sundry trinkets were taken and the band left.

The guards at the city gate (or rather at the place where the city gate used to be; there are neither gates nor walls left now) said that a band of soldiers had gone through who said they were from the island (and therefore probably were not). That is all the information the builder has been able to get. All the men spoke the local brogue and the fact that they made at once for the back door shows that they had full information about the building. Is it any wonder that the whole city is sick and tired of this strife. On the one hand the military authorities make extortionate demands for the support of the soldiers and on the other, the soldiers rob in this manner and the people have not the slightest chance of any redress.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Nov. 3.

There is no mistake about the great glory of yesterday's action. One of this morning's papers, having no other way of telling the truth, announces that there actually was one casualty. The river had suddenly risen over 10 feet and was running swiftly, thus greatly hindering an attacking force and compelling them, as they were confined to the use of open rowing boats, to take nearly twice the usual time in crossing. I cannot get to hear a whisper as to the casualties on the treasure chest and ammunition stores of the Chao side. Undoubtedly Major Hsiu, who, as I have said, was in charge of the troops near the Asiatic Petroleum storage, three or four miles below the city on the west bank, and who was at the same school as a number of the Chao officers, was the medium of the arrangement. One can understand that continuance on the opposite side of the river, offered no real expectations of success, and no opportunity of replenishing either the needed money for daily food or of ammunition for daily use. The conditions must have been very different from the comparatively easy circumstances of Chai Chu-yu's soldiers when in the west of the province. If they were not going to win, they might just as well go back as stay where they were.

The forces on the other side have retreated for the most part either to Ninsiang on the west, or Siangtan on the south. Boats coming down this morning report that all is quiet this side of Ichiawan (two thirds of the disimagines Siangtan can be held after this).

None of the northern troops took part in the crossing of the river yesterday. They have been confined so far to railway duty and are holding the station south of Changsha as well as all places north.

It was interesting yesterday to see that most of the shops had a display of bunting (to order) but quite a number near the river had their shutters up and were ready to close their doors at any minute, certainly not from fear of the "enemy;" only the victors could possibly have done anything to them, and it must have been fear of those victors only which prompted the closed shutters.

THE WAR IN SZECHUAN

Peking, Nov. 10.

A report from Ichang says that General Lu Chien-chang is replacing General Chao Ying-hua in command of the Northern forces there.

The report adds that Northern troops and supplies are being sent to Wanhhsien, where, it is expected, the troops will connect with the Second Army.—Reuter.

CHINESE DISBANDMENT CONFERENCE

Peking, Nov. 10.

In connexion with the revival of General Chin Yun-peng's idea of holding a conference at Peking, to be attended by representatives from all the provinces, with the object of reaching an agreement regarding disbandment, the Government has put forward a useful suggestion in requesting Governor Yen of Shansi to preside at the conference.

This is the first time for many years that Governor Yen has been asked to use his personal influence in settling a national question.—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON TOKIO-YOKOHAMA LINE

Tokio, Nov. 10.

There was a temporary suspension of the electric service on the Tokio-Yokohama line last night caused by the breaking of an overhead wire resulting in fatal injuries to four passengers on an electric train, which had halted outside Shimbashi Station. A hundred passengers were alighting and proceeding to their destination along the track when they were overtaken on the railway bridge by an express train from Tokio and four were killed.—Reuter.

MORE VICTORY FOR HUNAN TUCHUN

Tan Yen-kai Driven Out of
Siangtan: Lighter Sides
of the Civil War

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, Hu., Nov. 5.

Siangtan fell to the Chao troops on Saturday afternoon. I may quote from a private letter of that date. On Friday evening (November 2) "things were rather lively and during the night also, when there was in addition some heavy gun firing. Rifles were busy this morning, but we took little notice till about 1 p.m., when the firing became intense and word was brought from the street that Chao's men were trying to take the city. We went to the room at the top of the house to see what we could, and to our surprise saw men with red armlets sauntering along the back roads and so knew that the city had changed hands. The whole affair appeared to be very sudden and we are assured that Tan's men knew practically nothing of the enemy's approach till they were on them. Chao's men poured in during the afternoon from the right bank and from *Ichiawin* where they crossed i.e. ten miles below Siangtan and a number of launches also brought many."

Everything here is quite quiet down. I have heard two lovely anecdotes, the first of which came through the American doctor who saw the grazed skin-mark which bore out the truth of some part of the story. The Chao soldiers commandeered as many coolies as possible whom they forced to row them across the river to the attack on Saturday. One man who farmed a bit of land to the east of the city told my informant that in the boat he was compelled to row, the soldiers themselves lay at the bottom of the boat well wrapped up in bedding which they had brought for the purpose. He alone was exposed to the fire from the left bank toward which he had to row. One bullet grazed his forehead so closely as to leave the mark which he showed to this doctor. The doctor vouched that the mark might well have been caused in the manner described, though, of course, he could not vouch for the altogether credible part about the bedding.

The second story came from a Chinese gentleman who has been living on the left bank all the time. He described the Tan soldiers as a lazy, opium-smoking lot who took some care not to get wounded. He himself was living in the Yuluh College and, as far as he knew, there were only a couple of fatal cases and not more than half-dozen wounded soldiers in that neighbourhood. But one of the fatalities was from their own side. When the field gun was first set up on the hill side, the first three shells which were fired (quite possibly the first that the

particular soldiers firing had even seen fired from such a gun) fell short of the river and killed one of their own men.

The statement is made that Hengshen has also fallen to Chao; and that Tan is being attacked in the rear by Shen Hung-yin. If this be true, Tan will have to look to such men as he can devise for getting out of the province. At any rate, it is now agreed that he has no chance of winning back either Changsha or Siangtan. Many who would have welcomed him had he won are grumbling heavily at him for upsetting things as he has and after all losing out in this way.

SOVIET MISSION TO SOUTH CHINA

A Red Envoy's Soothing Syrup:
Fable of Fox and Crow
Brought up to Date

Canton, Oct. 30.

M. M. Borodin, a Soviet trade representative, is now in Canton, with the object of establishing relations between Russia and South China. In a recent statement published in a paper supported by the local authorities, M. Borodin said:

"I believe that it is part of a very subtle, sometimes even unconscious propaganda to make the world believe that China is so 'different', so 'backward' that it is sorely in need of the civilizing influence of the more 'forward' countries. It serves as a justification for what the foreigner does here, for extra-territoriality, foreign courts, concessions, the Customs being in foreign hands, and for foreigners assuming the role of protectors of the integrity of China and of its sovereignty. It allows foreign publications on Chinese soil maliciously to vilify and slander patriotic public men. It gives the innumerable servants of foreign interests here the opportunity of treating the labouring people of China as if they belonged to an inferior race, of looking upon them with contempt. This is called the burden of the so-called civilized countries in civilizing so-called backward countries."

Referring to the Russian revolution and the movement in South China, M. Borodin declared:

"All classes of the Russian people have sacrificed a great deal for the revolution. But the brunt of the struggle fell upon the labouring classes. It is to those who fought in the trenches in the civil war, who worked on scanty provisions to supply the army and who kept Russia cemented together, that the success of the national struggle is due. In consequence of their victory they have created such conditions of our national development as will inevitably result in the greatest good for the great masses of the people. As concerns the labour

CHINA'S UNDEVELOPED TRADE MARKET

Sir John Jordan's Speech at
China Association Dinner:
Sowing of Soviet Seed

London, Nov. 8.

Sir John Jordan, in his speech at the dinner of the China Association in London, referring to the efforts to develop inter-Imperial trade, declared that trade outside the Empire was equally important. China's foreign trade was nearly £300,000,000 and she was the largest undeveloped world market to-day. British trade in China was unsatisfactory. For example, export of cotton goods to China during the first six months of 1923 was only about one-eighth of the export to India; as compared to about one-quarter normally. At that rate the trade would only employ about 50,000 men instead of 100,000. The disorganization in China was not the only cause of the decrease. The very foundations of British trade in China were being undermined by new and insidious assaults from without. Soviet envoys in Peking were preaching to applauding audiences of Chinese statesmen the doctrines which had brought Russia to her present state, and the seed was being sowed in receptive soil for a harvest of similar upheavals in China. Incessant vigilance was necessary to maintain the British position in China in the present dissolving conditions of the whole of the Eastern world.

Sir John Jordan paid a tribute to the great services of the Chambers of British Commerce in the Far East. He expressed the conviction that their wonderful patience and tenacity of purpose would pull the Chinese through their difficulties.

THE PROHIBITION COMPROMISE.

Sir John Jordan said that he understood that a legal difficulty had arisen with regard to the Anglo-American compromise with respect to the 12-mile limit, namely, the question whether the effect of the projected treaty would be unconstitutional. Mr. Hughes, the United States Secretary for State, did not consider that the treaty would violate the Constitution, but the question could only be decided by a test case before the United States Supreme Court. He suggested that a rider might be added to the treaty that, if any part thereof were invalidated by a ruling of the Supreme Court, the whole treaty would fall, and thus there would be no danger that it would be modified to the detriment of either party.—Reuter.

movement in China, I believe that the most important condition for its development lies in its alliance with the national struggle for the unification, freedom and independence of China. This can be attained by the success of the national struggle led by the Kuo-mintang Party.—Reuter.

LIFE IN CENTRAL CHEKIANG

Northern Soldier Not So Black as Painted: The Farmer and the School Teacher

From Our Own Correspondent

Yenchow, Ché. Nov. 6.

During the past week this "sleepy hollow" of a town has been aroused to the highest pitch of excitement. The dreaded Northern soldiers have arrived at last. Ever since the exodus of the Chékiang troops—our own flesh and blood, as the natives say, all kinds of rumours have been spread abroad of the dire things which may be expected to happen whenever these "Northerners" should set foot in Yenchow.

Well, they have come and, contrary to all expectation, they seem to be a very fine set of men—some 1,500 strong. On their arrival the General issued proclamations setting forth the purpose of the military occupation. It was a message of peace and protection for all and there was a special exhortation to the shopkeepers that in their business transactions with the men no short weights or measures were to be used and under no consideration were accounts to be opened with anyone connected with the army on pain of severe punishment.

The soldiers are billeted in the various encampments and temples and from morning till night the military machine is kept in motion. If the sound of the bugling is any criterion this small army must be pretty fit for the din of the bugle and the stentorian voices of the commanders is even getting on the nerves of the Chinese.

GOOD HARVESTS.

On the whole there is a good report of the crops practically throughout the whole of this prefecture. This is in marked contrast to existing conditions just one year ago after the whole country side had been ravaged by wind and flood. In some districts the farmers have not had such good returns for their labour through the capriciousness of "wind and water." Just recently in passing through one belt of territory I learned that the peasants scarcely received a single bushel in the wheat harvest. A short time before the reaping, on a beautiful day with a cloudless sky, there were sudden sprays of rain followed by a shower of hail. This phenomenon continued for the space of an hour accompanied by a gale of wind. The hail stones were as large as a five-shilling piece and half an inch thick. Some of the country people reported the hail stones to be as large as eggs. In the trail of the storm the ears of wheat were cut off as with a sharp sickle, while the stalks were laid low in the fields. House tiles were

shivered to pieces and many a homestead was wrecked. Strange to say, in this same area, where the rice harvest seemed to be assured, the crop was deluged by incessant rain, and the rice, began to sprout before it could be garnered. Through this cause, at least one third of the harvest was lost. There has been scarcely any rain this autumn but the welcome showers have come at last and the country folk are working almost night and day preparing their fields for the various plantings—the women picking the beans and gathering the potatoes, the crops of which are well up to the average.

FORESTRY TEACHING.

The Government schools are all in full swing with a greater complement of students than in any previous term. The Middle and Normal schools have joined forces, I understand, in order to economize the running expenses. This has been a bitter pill for many who have lost their jobs in consequence. The Ministry of Education have reduced the official grant to the School of Forestry which has been established here. It is a pity that this branch of education, one of the most important for the country at this present time, should be so neglected. There are not half a dozen forestry schools in the whole of China and the one planted here, four or five years ago, has practically been ruined by the slackness in the administration on the part of those in charge.

The "New School Regulations," introducing the short term system, have been launched. From henceforth students will save two years in the completion of their education. In the lower grades the work is to be completed in three years instead of four and a student of the Middle School will receive his graduating certificate at the end of three years instead of the usual four years. Night schools are being promoted throughout the district and the teaching is being done voluntarily, as a patriotic act, by the students of the High School. For some days the students paraded the streets advertising this new venture and recruited quite a number of students. In the country districts the night school does not catch on at all. The farmer class are, generally speaking, too tired and sleepy, after the evening rice, to struggle with new learning.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT LAST.

The city fathers have at last come into line and are permitting negotiations to be carried on with a view to the town being lighted by electricity. Premises have been secured and announcements have been made so that in the near future this project may be realized.

On the whole things go on as usual and the public generally are not much disturbed no matter what convulsions take place in other parts of the land. Now and again the student class reveal a

patriotic spirit and—at present are loud in their execrations against the new President but so far there has been no public demonstration of their wrath.

The business men are crying out against bad trade and with the extra tobacco tea the Cigarette Company have experienced a considerable diminution in their sales.

GEN. PEREIRA SAFELY AT BATANG

Now En Route for Kansu: Lhasa
and China Struggling
for Eastern Tibet

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, Oct. 19.

General Pereira and Dr. Thompson arrived in Batang towards the end of September. They were planning to leave Batang on October for Kanze & Lanchow. Tibetan merchants report here that they have already passed Kanze on their way north. The travellers apparently are not travelling by the main road north through Derge but making a *détour* two days east of Batang via Litang and Chantui to Kanze. This confirms the report of the massing of Lhasa troops along the present undefined Chinese-Tibetan border. If General Pereira's route from Batang via Litang to Kanze and Kansu now defines the Tibetan frontier, a considerable encroachment has been made and may be increased in the near future. The Tibetans are somehow determined to reclaim Kham—Eastern Tibet—from the Chinese. After subjugation by China, Kham was rechristened Hsi-Kang; it now looks like being rechristened Kham.

The question now being asked is, will Eastern Tibet accept or submit to Lhasa rule. At present there are many factions throughout Kham. Kanze with its native prince and large, important, wealthy Lamasery entirely favours Chinese rule. China during past years has helped and protected the people of this important centre while Lhasa's policy has been one of browbeat and servile submission. The 3,000 odd Lamas in the Kanze Lamasery will not stand this and the one great hindrance at present to the reclaiming of Eastern Tibet by the Lhasa troops is the attitude of the Kanze prince.

As far as one can hear, Eastern Tibet is not tremendously enamoured with the prospect of being governed by the Central Government from Lhasa. Before the Chinese subjugation of Kham, Eastern Tibet was controlled by native princes. China completely broke the power of these princes, who have been unable to regain their old ascendancy and now Lhasa comes along with the inten-

tion of making Eastern Tibet subject to the Lhasa government.

THE RUTHLESS RULE OF LHASA.

The rule by native princes, such as the King of Chala and others, was not perfect by any means, but the *régime* now in progress along the ever encroaching frontier is making the local Tibetans somewhat apprehensive. I saw a Tibetan merchant the other day who had his nose cut off for no other reason than being sympathetic towards the Chinese. Lhasa rule is perfectly ruthless—it may be just, but hands, feet, ears, nose are cut off and eyes are gouged out. This form of punishment no doubt keeps down the expense for the upkeep of prisons, but at the same time it casts terror over those under such government.

It is difficult to interpret the present Lhasa move in Western Tibet. Are they there to reinstate disgruntled, dissatisfied, disinherited native rulers? Are they there to extend the Lama rule of the Dalai-Lama. Or are they there for the avowed purpose of undermining Chinese control and establishing Lhasa rule? In carrying out any of these objects they will meet with considerable opposition, first from the Tibetans in Kham and ultimately from the Chinese. The Litang Lamasery is favourably inclined towards Lhasa rule, but is somewhat apprehensive because this rule is unknown. Litang with its 3,000 Lamas has given more Dalai-Lamas than any other Lamasery in Western Tibet. Along the north caravan road the Lamas and people are inclined towards Chinese rule. Along the immediate border, west of Tachienlu, the Tibetans are entirely in sympathy with the Chinese.

During the past 10 years China has put infinitely more money into Eastern Tibet than she has got out of it. More money comes east than goes west. Chinese officials have no doubt tried to squeeze the Tibetans, but what is left after the Lamas have squeezed the people is certainly very little. Chinese rule on the whole has been peaceful and friendly and has facilitated commercial enterprise, the future is dark and doubtful.

New Steamer for Yangtze

London, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., will shortly begin the construction of a large shallow-draft steamer for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. for service on the Yangtze.—*Reuter*.

Tidal Wave in Kagoshima

Kagoshima, Nov. 8.

A land-subsidence over 2½ acres occurred to-day at the village of Susaki in the Kagoshima prefecture. The sea rushed in to a depth of 5 to 8 fathoms. The people fled to the hills. There were no casualties. One stable was swept away. Kagoshima recently experienced two earthquake shocks.—*Reuter*.

HAILSTONES AS BIG AS DOLLARS

Abnormal Weather in Chekiang: Opium Haul by Customs Service Men

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wenchow, Chè., Nov. 2.

This port has had a return visit of the past, or anticipation of the next spring season, with much rain in the very midst of harvest. of cloud and close muggy weather when pellucid skies and slightly nippy exhilarating breezes were to be legitimately looked for. Dandelions have again flared up amid the grass, and spring bulbs have once more burst into verdancy. But a few miles away from the city lightning was flashing, hailstones were falling as large as dollars and taking toll of the hides of the unprotected kine. On the day of writing, however, the usual autumnal skies of blue and clouds of fleece and breeze of cool zone have triumphed over these abnormalities and the foreigner at least once more greets the day with music in his heart a song on his lips, laughter in his eyes and a spring in his step.

The men of the Maritime Customs Service have again shown their well-known acumen in discovering smuggled goods, by coming upon a store of well over 120 cattie of opium secreted between the hull and a false hulk-head in the str. Yungning. Last week in another steamer a considerable assortment of smuggled merchandise was found in the saloon and behind the luggage of some foreign passengers.

The past week has witnessed the advent of three new members of the United Methodist Mission. The Rev. and Mrs. H. Truelove, for general work, and Miss Simpson for deaconess work amongst the numerous Chinese women and girls connected with the churches and schools of that extensive mission. This is the first time in the 46 years of the history of the mission that a trained lady worker has been sent out for work in this department, and the coming of these three new workers has been hailed with hearty goodwill by the sadly depleted staff. The week before, the foreign community was made the poorer by the departure of Mr. De Bodisco of the indoor staff of the Customs, who after successfully negotiating part of his professional exams, has been transferred to Peking to take the other part, and we understand, to pursue his studies at the training institution of the Service there. The members of this foreign community have unbounded hope of Mr. De Bodisco's urbanity and ability taking him far up in that service.

BEWARE OF DISEASE.

Cases of typhoid have been somewhat frequent here this autumn among the Chinese, and

this has been followed by quite a scourge of cholera, the eastern and western sections of the city being said to be specially infected. Several cases have been brought to the foreign hospital, some of them so late for cure that they have died on and soon after arrival.

There has been talk among the students of a resuscitation of the Japanese boycott, and the Principal of the Methodist College was asked by a deputation of his boys to allow them to take part. He has refused, however, and if anybody is found participating, he will be sent home to bring his father or guardian to interview the principal and to be told at first hand that it is now against the interests of the schools to take any part in the boycott, as the officials have sent out requests against it, and report has it that some students have been helping themselves to boycott goods, and that there is no certain information as to the disposal of the rest.

CITY SCHOOL FEES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Nov. 12.

Showers fell yesterday but the heavens are again clear and the sun is shining.

The Assembly is still unable to function for lack of a quorum. The longer the better.

The Educational Association is meeting to-day to discuss the disappearance of two of the principals of City Schools who have gone off with the school fees and not left their addresses behind them.

EDUCATIONAL DISPUTE IN ANHUI

Peking, Nov. 10.

The Cabinet has received a telegram from Civil Governor Lu Tiao-yuan saying, in connexion with the educational upheaval in Anhui, that he had exchanged telegrams with the Military Governor on the subject, as the result of which they had decided to send a joint telegram to the Central Government asking that the Anhui Educational Commissioner be dismissed and punished.

In restoring order the troops had been greatly assisted by the police, who co-operated very satisfactorily. Yesterday some of the leading trouble-makers were arrested. Others escaped for the time being, but had since been apprehended by the police. Now all is peaceful in Anhui.

The telegram concluded with a request that the foregoing should be communicated to President Tsao Kun.—*Reuter*.

A Kirin message to the "Shunpao" states that the wireless station at Newchwang has been completed.

BOLSHEVIST THREAT IN SZECHUAN

Celebration of Trafalgar Day: Desperate Fight With Mis- sionary Murderers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtu, Sze., Oct. 21.

As a result of the Independence Day celebration the local "Lao Tang Huei" produced a very Bolshevistic sheet calling attention to the hollowness of the celebrations, stating that it was just a make believe show by the militarists and that the people had no heart in it. It went on to say, "why should the people be wishing to celebrate when there is no peace, business is poor, food is scarce and dear, while brigandage is rife everywhere and the military plunder the people under the pretence of protecting them?" A great many were scattered broadcast very early in the morning, and the police were unable to find any of the workers as it was done by students. Prophecies are rife that if peace does not come immediately that the Bolsheviks in this Province will break out and take control of everything. Surely the people are very patient. Just the kind of thing they are being constantly subjected to makes Bolsheviks, and the supercilious irresponsible officials are surely courting trouble by not listening to some of the most obvious bits of advice.

Both Hsiong Keh-wu and Liu I-chiu have sent telegrams of protest to Peking against the election of Tsao Kum. They allege wholesale bribery and corruption in the election (Surely the pot calling the kettle black), that he is a criminal of the Republic and a traitor because he worked with Yuan Shi-kai for the restoration of the Monarchy, and during that time came to Chungking as an emissary of Yuan's to try and carry Szechuan.

At last, it seems, the word has come officially that Chungking has fallen and Yang Sen retired. At least the *de facto* government has issued orders for three days' celebration and there is a good deal of flag wagging at present. The Chinese papers to-day are urging a new celebration of the Republic in the Public Park because the last one was rendered abortive by the non-appearance of the British Consul and nationals.

Trafalgar Day was celebrated yesterday by the British Community in the spacious grounds of the Canadian School. The Gymnasium was decorated specially for the occasion. It is the annual meeting day of the Overseas League. The members met first in business session. Then at 3 o'clock an open meeting was held for the community. The British and American members of the community turned out in goodly numbers. Consul-General Combe

occupied the Chair, and in opening, read resolutions that the League had passed with reference to the Watt and Whiteside murder, and congratulating him for his insistent and persistent efforts to secure the apprehension of the murderers, and obtain guarantees for the prevention of such outrages in the future. The Consul-General outlined his policy and reported that encouraging progress was being made, but that constant pressure was necessary to get the required recognition of the justice of the demands. A good programme of music and singing by the school was given. Mr. T. E. Plewman, Honorary Secretary of the League, delivered a splendid address on "Naval Power, to-day and to-morrow, as influenced by the Washington Conference."

In spite of the affirmations of the authorities in Chengtu that everything possible was being done to bring the murderers to book, word has come to the Consul-General from private sources that a local militia and some church members of Mienchuh fought with the robbers for a day and a night, and drove them off with loss; then found in a cave some of the effects of the murdered men, and brought them in to the Consulate unknown to the officials. The articles found were two cot beds, field glasses, compasses, and three papers, "Punch," "Life of Faith," and a copy of "The Christian."

Professor Henry C. Emery, PH. D., of New York, for nine years Professor of Economics in Yale, and later three years in banking business in Peking, has arrived here accompanied by Mrs. Emery, after an eventful eight months *via* Mongolia and Tibet.

Professor Emery was secured by the West China Border Research Society to lecture at their annual open meeting at the Union University on Friday evening. A large audience listened to his interesting account of their "Journey from Peking to Chengtu, *via* Mongolian and Tibetan Borders." The Professor possesses a rare sense of humour that constantly asserted itself to the amusement of his audience. He is the first traveller here known to have made the trip from the Kokonor *via* Songpan. It is known that General Pereira travelled part of this road north on his way to Lhasa.

The people of the city have been celebrating the "Chiu Huang Hue," or the period of abstinence, that is held the first ten days of the Chinese ninth month. All the restaurants and eating places widely announced the fact by flaming yellow posters with the dragon drawn large. The chief prohibition was meat and wine. Very few feasts were held during this time. It is rather remarkable how widely this fast is celebrated in this city. All classes high and low seemed to be celebrating. It is just one more way of securing the favour of the gods

HARMONY OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Professor's Able Lecture: Hang- chow Hospital and B. W. A's Help

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Nov. 11.

Professor Coulter, the great scientist and earnest Christian, is at present in Hangchow. He delivered a very able lecture in the Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium to students on Sunday, showing clearly that science and religion did not clash. It was irreligious not to acknowledge the truth of science and it was unscientific not to acknowledge the truth of religion. Truth remained truth in spite of ignorant opposition. Professor Coulter was born in Ningpo where his father was a missionary and was the originator of the present Presbyterian Mission Press which has done grand and successful work in publishing and printing.

Bishop Molony, who is here confirming, preached the Armistice Sermon in the Hospital Chapel. There was not sufficient Christianity among the nations, who are forgetting the sacrifice of Christ and the love of God, he said. There was too much pride, anger, grudging and the unforgiving spirit, while the spirit of love and forgiveness was lacking among the nations, and there was too little of the fear of God and love of man.

He advised us in our own sphere to work for peace, to get to understand each other, to forget old quarrels and misunderstandings and to pray for unity and work and wait for the Lord's return.

A lady doctor and two nurses from New Zealand have just arrived to join the staff of the Hangchow Hospital, much to the delight of the very depleted staff who have been for some years now very much overworked.

Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell, of Formosa fame and now the Executive Secretary of the O.M.M.A., are here on a visit to see the work of the Hangchow Hospital, which, we are told, is very much in need of bandages. The British Women's Association has generously sent some lately but thousands more are needed. It is interesting to see the walls of the New Medical School gradually rising and it is hoped the roof will crown them by the end of the year. A new hospital for women lepers is being built and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

and the attempt to bring good luck and prosperity to the city.

The celebration was over in time luckily for the gorgeous doings to celebrate the fall of Chungking. Special holidays have been proclaimed and the flowing bowl is very much to the front this week.

RIVALRIES THAT DISTRACT SZECHUAN

The Civil War and Its Chief Actors: A Great Province but Backward in Thought

From a Correspondent.

For those students of Chinese politics, who have for the past six months watched the sway of battle between the armies of Wu Pei-fu and those of the Szechuan generalissimo, a battle swayed more by the treachery of generals than by the force of arms, the views of one who spent two years in that ravaged province may enlighten somewhat the confusion which surrounds the warring and counter-warring of such a distant part of China.

Although there be dissension rife from boundary to boundary, perhaps nowhere is malcontent, personal jealousy and the rapacity of officials so evident as in the province of Szechuan. Among the non-military class this has bred a feeling of the deepest pessimism, which even now has spread to the more buoyant foreigner who has his business in that country. At Chungking, the commercial capital, they have ever had occasion to contend with the offhand methods of Chinese officials, the bitter interference of the students and their own powerlessness to bring any pressure to bear on either.

THE CAREER OF YANG SEN.

Briefly, and as far as can be ascertained by one who has been out of actual touch for a year, the situation is apparently as follows. A year ago Yang Sen, now Wu Pei-fu's lieutenant, was Civil Governor of Chungking, a man as much admired by the majority of foreigners as he was feared by the Tuchunate of Chêngtu. Intelligent, though not highly educated, progressive but too neoteric, he is one who might have done and yet may do much in a part of China where Government is legalized and reformers are backed by a desire for efficiency and not tempted by the lure of "squeeze." For this reason it was that the Chêngtu Tuchun, Hsiong Keh-wu, wished to be rid of one who might oust him in popularity by his personal merits or equal him in wealth by the faith he inspired in merchants to lend him their money.

War was declared, and Yang Sen, defeated by sheer force of numbers, retired to his former master, Wu Pei-fu, to return a year later in command of Wu's invading armies sent "to subjugate a rebellious people." Beaten again by the treachery of his subordinates, after all but succeeding in his objective, report has it that even Yang, so long faithful, has been bought over by Hsiong Keh-wu; but since this rumour has not been confirmed, one cannot justly deal with it as yet.

However glowing a tribute one pays to a public personage, be he statesman or soldier, who, by reason of his own strong character,

is bound to be ever at enmity with someone, it is only fair and necessary to inquire into the attributes of his opponent.

SZECHUAN'S UNCROWNED KING.

Hsiong Keh-wu is to Szechuan what Chang Tso-lin is to Manchuria. Were the cause "Szechuan for the Szechuanese" his true goal, instead of, it is feared, "Hsiong for Himself," he might even rank with the heroes of oppressed states. Still a comparatively young man, his dominant personality at once impresses, and this not only the foreigner but also his compatriots who, when Hsiong speaks, remain silent. As governor of Chungking a few years ago, he was undeniably popular with the Chinese, and, though nominally retired into private life, his influence has never waned, nor their faith in him diminished. For this reason I have wrongly but purposely called him the Tuchun of Chêngtu; in actual fact one Liu I-chiu holds that place, but the power behind the throne is Hsiong and well the people know it.

Enormously wealthy, he naturally controls many by the power of his money bags, but, at the same time, it must be admitted that Hsiong Keh-wu is a man who gets his own way by reason of the belief of the people in a strong ruler for a disturbed province. He will win against the Northern troops because he has the backing of an easily subjugated people behind him, who fail to understand the desire for modern methods as enunciated by Wu Pei-fu and Yang Sen, but who, by reason of their ancient bondage, will readily accept the rule of a forceful man, be it never so hard.

OLD CHINA STILL SUPREME.

Western methods have not sufficiently penetrated to Szechuan to undermine a faith in the old traditions of the Chinese Empire. The students are comparatively futile in their imitations of similar efforts in the eastern provinces, and have not that smattering of Occidental knowledge, which gives them the revolutionary socialism of their brothers elsewhere. Whether Hsiong gains the day and appoints himself the Tuchun of Szechuan, and possibly of Kueichow and Yunnan as well, or whether the troops of Wu Pei-fu are victorious and Szechuan once more comes under the banner of Peking, there must always be fighting of some sort where reform is in battle against custom and tradition in arms against the encroachment of modern principles. There in Szechuan we have that state of affairs, and more's the pity, for there is no doubt that the pro-

vince stands unparalleled as a field for commercial enterprise and industry. Importers only of cotton yarn and piece goods, they are a self-supporting people living in a country which can easily fill the wants of a population comparatively sparse and have enough left over to supply the markets of the world. Rich in minerals, where at present their coal mines are but scratches on the sides of hills, the development of such natural sources would prove a boon to China. All this is the chimera of a possibility until the province is at peace within itself, with a government at its head willing to assist such enterprise with protection both military and civil.

A year ago I happened to be writing a similar article to this, which I may allow myself to quote.

"Too much should not be made of the firing by soldiers on foreign steamers. In 1921 there is no doubt that a few steamers behaved in a manner contrary to what should be expected of foreign ships in strange waters. This they did, not only by infringing all the laws of seamanship and navigation, but also by committing many discreditable acts, which violated the law of the land and lowered their own prestige. The chief offenders in this way were those ships who had unfortunately so escaped through a loophole in the law, that they were allowed to fly a certain foreign flag. It was well known that many of these were flagrantly transporting arms, troops and opium from one province to another during the fighting between Hupeh and Szechuan."

A SLOW THINKING PEOPLE.

To what extent this might now form the excuse I am not in a position to ascertain, but there is no doubt that in that year and in a part of 1922, this afforded the military occasion to fire indiscriminately on all foreign ships and the students an opportunity to indulge in a childish diatribe against the foreigner in general. New and stricter Customs laws have since been brought into force, especially as regards navigation, where steamers were very liable—and not always by their own fault—to sink junks which capsized in their wash.

The present fault lies in the fact that advancement has been too rapid for a slow-thinking people. Plunged in their own troubles, they have failed to grasp the benefit of foreign trade and cannot understand that any such benefit should arise from the intervention of the foreigner. Obviously it is impolitic to create suspicion in a country seething with civil war.

Western enterprise must bide its time and work quietly until the day arrives when the burden of trouble may be lifted from the back of Szechuanese, and this magnificent province may play its part in the commerce and industry of the entire world.

ALL the street-signs written in Japanese throughout Tsingtao were taken down last Friday.

MODERN NANKING

"A Pleasant and Profitable Place" To Reside In: Moral Welfare Association

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanking, Nov. 13.

A significant rally was held on the afternoon of the 10th in the Public Lecture Hall. The occasion was the organization of a Moral Welfare Association. Previous meetings had led up to this gathering, at which there were more than 2000 people present. Addresses were made by the personal representative of the Tuchun, Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan, by the Civil Governor, Mr. Han Kuo chun, by Mrs. Y. Y. Mei of Shanghai and Dr. W. E. Macklin of Nanking. All the speeches were pointed and felicitous, especially those of Gov. Han and Dr. Macklin. Some of the things against which a crusade is to be made are opium, gambling, drinking, prostitution, obscene books, foot-binding. The movement, which was started by Christian pastors, now has behind it the sanction of the officials and gentry of the city and no little popular approval. Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, of Lincheng fame, who is a strong Christian leader, is giving the movement his whole-hearted support. With money raised from Chinese sources, offices are to be established with the object of agitation and education in regard to these evils that are injuring and debasing Chinese society.

Undoubtedly not all will come of the movement that some hope for, but every kind of reform begins with some sort of agitation. And what can be accomplished by popular agitation in China is evidenced by the boycott of Japanese goods. By the way, the Japanese Consul was present at the above demonstration, and one of the speakers appealed to the audience to enlist themselves, not for the boycott of goods that do no harm, but for the outlawing of things that injure and debase.

A recent writer in the "North China Daily News" has referred rather slightly to our city, basing his observations upon what he saw on the so called "Bund" at Hsiakwan and on the surroundings of the Ming Tombs. What he says about the Bund is no doubt true to facts, although some favourable remarks might have been made concerning that portion of the Bund that is now controlled by the International Export Company. The Nanking Bund is not far different from the Nantao Bund of Shanghai, and we have no apology for the unsightliness either of that or of the approaches to the Ming Tombs.

But in order to draw general conclusions the writer should have

extended his observations a little further. It was only ten years ago that Nanking was looted inside and out and from end to end by Chang Hsun and his minions. So clean was the sweep and so hard hit was Nanking financially that some people wondered if there would be a recovery within a generation. Within one decade, however, the improvement is remarkable; business is looking up, the streets are crowded, foreign styled houses both for Chinese and foreign occupation are springing up everywhere. There is an excellent police force, though they have not been trained as yet to deal intelligently with traffic, measures for public health have been undertaken, including an anti-mosquito and anti-fly campaign under the direction of a well-known scientist, Dr. C. W. Woodworth of the Southeastern University. Streets are kept in fairly good repair, a very attractive park has been developed by the Military Governor, Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan, at a cost of \$20,000 around the old Drum Tower, the immediate and unsightly surroundings having been done away with and replaced by grassy slopes, trees, flowers, walks and pavilions, all in memory of the late General Li Shun. Moreover, the officials and leading men are laying further plans for the improvement of the city. No visitor can intelligently criticize Nanking until he has visited the Southeastern University and learned something of their enlarging plans for the establishment of a first grade institution for thousands of students (they have over 2,000 already), and until he has learned of the wide-spread and effective plans for popular education through all grades of the population, also of the Shou-shan Public Garden, built by Governor Chi in memory of his predecessor in the Tuchumate, the late Gen. Li Shun, to say nothing of the number, effectiveness and attractiveness of mission institutions. Judging by their increase in numbers, foreign business men are finding Nanking a pleasant and profitable place in which to reside.

Nanking is no mean city after all, even though from the standpoint of modern progress it has not yet caught up with the procession. There are many things that we have not got, but we also have not assassinations and hold-ups—at least they are very rare. We would suggest to the writer alluded to that while we have not many things that Shanghai can boast of yet we have some things that Shanghai in some parts has not got, for instance, a quiet night's rest unmolested by the clang of tramcars and the honking of automobiles, and hills and valleys and hunting grounds both within and without the city.

COL. W. A. Blake, C.M.G., D.S.O., has assumed command of the troops in China as from November 1.

THE PROSPERITY OF SHANSI

Motorists and Tempting Facilities of Military Road: "Our Good Governor Yen"

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Sha., Nov. 8.

Things are going well in Shansi. This is cheering news for some places no doubt, for the well sown wheat, the abundant Autumn harvest and the crop of cotton, which seems to be almost a record, give cause for rejoicing. Labour is scarce, prices are high, but cash seems plentiful and every body, who wants to be, is busy.

Our motor bus service has been extended to Pingyangfu and the fares are being reduced. There are as yet few private motors on the road, and one finds that would be car owners are deterred from purchasing by the recollection that this is a military road. From time immemorial carts and all other transport have been liable to be commandeered by troops on march. In the event of military movements in warfare or in peaceful manoeuvres would the Rolls-Royce or even the humbler Ford be exempt from compulsory military service on the Shansi military motor road? This is the query which is bulking large in the minds of those who are otherwise keen to avail themselves of the unquestionable benefits of this rapid travel now happily made possible by the rapidly improving road system.

Another question on the lips of many to-day is, what is to be the future of our good Governor Yen? Is any change contemplated which will mar or bring to an end the beneficent rule which Shansi has enjoyed and drag us down to the level of the other provinces?

THE "Hongkong Daily Press" gives the following strange account of a Chinese woman in the Colony who attempted to commit suicide in a most determined manner by cutting off her left hand and two of her toes:

To all appearance the woman died and her husband had the body removed to the Government mortuary in a dead box. There the caretaker proceeded to remove the woman's clothing, when suddenly the woman rubbed her eyes, sat up and protested against the man's conduct. The caretaker was startled out of his wits and dived underneath a table where he shouted in a tremulous voice "Ghosts! Ghosts!" Other attendants rushing into the mortuary also received a shock on seeing the apparently "dead" woman sitting on the table. She was immediately removed to the Government Civil Hospital where she is now progressing favourably. Up to the time of the removal of the woman to the mortuary, she had not been examined by a doctor and there is not much fear that she would have been buried alive as the Medical Officer at the Mortuary would have examined the body before asking the Coroner to sign the order for burial.

TREASURE TROVE IN SHANTUNG

Rare Antiquities Dug up and Sold Privately: State Ownership Involved

Peking, Nov. 7.

A memorial has been sent to the Central Government by members of the Shantung Provincial Assembly saying that early this year (about February last) a man, named Lan Yu-chin, dug out about 30 varieties of gems and historic curios in the region of Mingchuntang, near to historic Chowmingtang, which lies behind Toshan. The articles in question were sold to a curio dealer, named Chien Yu-ying, who carries on business in Tsinanfu. The price paid was 1,300 tiao (strings of cash).

These facts were discovered by gentry residing in the district.

The memorial points out that the place where the gems were found had been held sacred by Emperors through all the dynasties in memory of the Chow dynasty. This fact can be verified by history. In the days of Chien Lung many valuable articles were dug out, but when this was brought to the knowledge of the Throne an edict was issued ordering that the gems be again buried.

Among the articles dug up recently were wine cups beautifully carved, a large pearl and several fine jade seals in addition to other valuable gems, all of the Chow dynasty and very valuable to the nation as revelations of the culture of that period.

AN INVESTIGATION.

In the first instance, as soon as the facts came out, many people petitioned the local Magistrate to redeem the articles and have them placed in the Taian Museum, where they would be the property of the people.

The Magistrate summoned Lan and, on being questioned, the latter confessed that the facts were as stated. The curio dealer was also summoned. He acknowledged the purchases, but stated that he had bought the gems from a member of the Provincial Assembly, named Li Wen-lin, for 3,000 tiao.

The local Education Commissioner and the Treasurer of the Education Fund then petitioned the yamen to secure the articles from the curio dealer. The curio dealer and Li Wen-lin protested against redemption.

At this juncture a new Magistrate came into office and released Lan and Chien without holding an investigation.

STATE PROPERTY.

The memorial then points out that private ownership of these State treasures cannot be justified, but the local authorities evidently are afraid to interfere, although there is a perfectly good precedent at Chengchow, where similar treasures have been taken

over by the authorities and placed in a public museum. The Ministry of the Interior has issued repeated instructions for the public preservation of all valuable curios, historic gems, and other relics, and the Shantung Provincial Assembly should be instructed to regain those recently found in Shantung, and place them in some national museum. With this end in view, concludes the Memorial, the Central Government should take up the matter at once with the provincial authorities.—Reuter.

SHENSI IRRIGATION SCHEME

Proposed System for Famine Area to Cost \$1,000,000

One of the most interesting famine prevention projects in China was presented to the Technical Board of the China International Famine Relief Commission at its last meeting says a writer in the "Famine Commission Bulletin."

In the north central part of Shensi lies the Weipei plain which is not only the chief grain producing area of the province but which also helps to feed the populations of Honan and Shansi. This plain was formed, according to geologists, by lake deposition. The ancient lake containing saline water was gradually filled by marine loess and wind borne materials. Wells dug in this territory yield salty water.

Through thousands of years of cultivation this area has become a fertile land producing more wheat and cotton than any other district in the province. The soil, however, is of a semi-arid character and the harvests are entirely dependent upon the rainfall which is often so slight as to cause serious drought. From Chinese historical records which go back to the Shang dynasty (1390 B. C.) we learn that there have been 162 famine years of which:

127 were due to drought
15 were due to inundation
12 were due to locusts
7 were due to locusts and drought
1 was due to locusts and inundation.

162

The above statistics show that there has been, on the average, a famine every twenty years and that about five-sixths of these famines have been due to a failure of the water supply. However, from the Ming dynasty to the present time the period has been shortened and famine has occurred every ten years.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

To relieve the province of this recurring catastrophe it is proposed to introduce an irrigation system which will provide a large storage area in the nearby hills from the King river and lead this water into the plain. A careful survey of the region has been

made and the project was in such good form when presented to the Technical Board as to impress its members favourably. The technical features of the proposed works, however, will not be discussed here but the general and economic aspects of the scheme.

It is estimated that the initial cost of delivering water to a large section of the territory will be about one million dollars silver, and it is proposed to do the work in two sections, completing the first part as soon as possible and using this as a lever to make the financing of the complete scheme easier.

The provincial authorities are quite prepared to provide the funds for this important work but are endeavoring to negotiate a loan to commence work on the first section at an early date.

It is interesting to note that there are in this district the ruins of several irrigation systems the first of which was built toward the end of the Chow dynasty. Incidentally this was the first irrigation work done in China.

It is premature to state what action may be taken in this matter by the China International Famine Relief Commission, the project has been approved in principle by the Technical Board, however, and will be brought before the Executive Committee in the near future.

Gen. Wood Too Strong for Philippines

Manila, Nov. 15.

The "Manila Times" says that Governor-General Wood is to be appointed Secretary of War and Brigadier-General Frank McCoy Governor-General of the Philippines in February.—Reuter.

Japanese Scientist's Death

Tokio, Nov. 9.

The death is announced of Dr. Fusakichi Omori, the well-known seismologist. He was taken ill while returning from the Science Conference in Australia.—Reuter.

Li Yuan-hung in Japan

Nagasaki, Nov. 9.

General Li Yuan-hung arrived here this morning on board the Korea Maru. He is expected to leave for Beppu this afternoon.—Reuter.

Cholera in Osaka

Osaka, Nov. 9.

A case of cholera is reported in Osaka, that of a maidservant, while a boy living in the same neighbourhood, the Doshomachi, is under strict medical supervision, having been reported as suffering from diarrhoea. The Samba police are enforcing preventive measures against the spread of the disease.—Reuter.

MISS DARROCH AND MISS SHARP

In Care of Foreign Friends But
Greatly Exhausted: 17 Days'
Flight Through Wild
Mountains

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho. Nov. 7.

The two ladies who were for five full weeks in the hands of the brigands, Misses Darroch and Sharp, are now in the city staying in the home of the Rev. F. S. Joyce. They have been through very harrowing experiences and neither lady is at present physically well. Miss Darroch is rather in such a condition that she gives her friends concern. This arises from some chronic trouble aggravated by the great hardships that she has been called upon to suffer at the hands of the heartless brutes that carried them off to hold as hostages.

When word of their liberation was received in the capital city here we had very little more than the mere fact of their capture by General Wu Pei-fu's men and that they were being escorted to Juchow. For three days they remained in Juchow with scarcely more comfort than they had had with the brigands and then they were taken by the soldiery to Honanfu. It was not till a week had passed over that they arrived here. The ladies are still too agitated to be troubled by interviewers, but they promise that they will make known their experiences.

Of one thing they are glad. Though they have passed through really unspeakable hardships they do not now regret that they were not ransomed but retaken from the brigands by Wu's soldiers. For 17 days they were constantly running away from pursuit, the bandits keeping as far as possible in the inaccessible parts of the mountains, and the ladies taking all the hardships that fleeing entailed, their lives in constant danger from the bullets of the pursuing soldiers that carried away the lives of numerous bandits and yet they are cheerful in the thought that this may be vicarious. This setback to the plans of brigand bands and this determined spirit of the military leaders to put an end once and for all to this constant threat to the peace and lives of their foreign guests is the one happy result of their terrible experiences.

General Wu Pei-fu has been hard as flint against the thought of paying money or giving any promises whatever to the brigands. From the very first his one word was "exterminate," and while the danger was constant for the lives of these ladies their hardships may indeed be the means of saving others from a similar fate. General Chang Fulai is now said to be at the western fighting front himself taking

command of the operations against the brigands.

THE SHANTUNG BRIGANDS.

Peking, Nov. 7.

The Tuli of Shantung, General Cheng Shih-chi, says he has received a report from General Chang Pei-yung, Military Commissioner at Yenchow, stating that Regimental Commanders Wu and Mah report very successful operations against the bandits in the region of Laotsushan. No details had been received.—Reuter.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH

How Miss Darroch and Miss
Sharp Were Rescued From
the Bandits.

The extraordinary condition of this country under bandit, and other, misrule is brought home with more than usual force by the facts surrounding the capture and final release of the two ladies of the China Inland Mission, Miss Sharp and Miss Darroch, who regained their freedom a fortnight ago after a series of remarkable adventures. They were in the hands of the brigands for 35 days.

How their release was obtained was related yesterday to a representative of the "North-China Daily News," by Mr. F. S. Joyce, travelling superintendent of the China Inland Mission. The bandit leader, Fan, apparently had command of a force of some 2,800 men, a good proportion of them rough, turbulent fighting men, and the remainder of small account. They seem to have had with them an immense train of Chinese captives, numbering about 3,000.

THE SOLDIERS ALWAYS LATE.

For some 10 days after the capture of the two ladies, the band was surrounded on several occasions, but each time escaped, the chief concern of the pursuing soldiers apparently being to gather in loot abandoned by the retreating brigands, and in this way they considerably enriched themselves. Official arrangements to prevent their crossing the railway were sufficiently late to enable the bandits to get over without difficulty, and they then proceeded in a westerly direction and made a five-days' journey to the foot-hills without being seriously menaced by the soldiers. They met with a severe reverse when were about 30 li west of Lushan, being there ambushed by a strong force of village militia. The villagers put up a great fight and were rewarded with the capture of a large number of horses and carts, a big sum of money and a quantity of miscellaneous loot, and there seems to be little doubt that had the military co-operated with the villag-

ers the bandits would practically have been wiped out, for they were short of ammunition and did not return the fire against them. The villagers were greatly annoyed when they received the Governor's warning, late as usual, as to the approach of the bandits, and offering a reward of \$10,000 for the release of the ladies. One can appreciate their sincere expressions of regret that this news reached them too late to induce a little more enterprise in attack.

The bandits thus safely reached their rest camp, where they had ample supplies of ammunition, etc. The soldiers did not reach Lushan until eight days after the band had entered the hills, and several days' delay ensued before active preparations for the attack were taken in hand. Through the British Vice-Consul, the Governor authorized Mr. Joyce to negotiate with the brigands, the terms to be offered being a pardon and ransom upon the ladies' immediate release. Mr. Joyce visited their camp on October 23, and found the brigand chief impervious to any other offer than that of enrolment in the army.

A STRENUOUS OFFENSIVE.

At this juncture, Wu Pei-fu issued a peremptory order to Col. Lao that the robber band was to be exterminated and the ladies delivered "dead or alive." This energetic decision had its effect. An attack was organized and kept up for three days and two nights, the brigands being given no rest and scarcely having time to eat or drink, much less sleep. They were further handicapped by being unaccustomed to such a vigorous offensive. Whilst the attack was in progress the two ladies were constantly under fire and saw men shot down all around them.

The climax was reached on the evening of October 27, when the troops began to close in on the brigands and panic ensued, it now being a case of every man for himself. The ladies were dragged down the steep mountain side, sometimes by the hands, sometimes by the feet. Half way down, Miss Sharp fell, absolutely exhausted, and the brigand in charge of her left her where she lay. She crept for shelter into a cleft in a rock, upon which some of the soldiers stood to fire after the fleeing bandits. Miss Darroch was dragged to the bottom into a ravine, and here the brigand chief threatened to shoot her if she would not get up and follow him. Being too exhausted to move, she told Fan he could shoot her if he liked, but Fan ran away and left her there. Another brigand then put the lady on his horse, but only a few yards had been covered when the troops arrived on the scene and the bandit fled. Thus the two ladies were recovered and brought back into safety. What happened to the brigands is not known. That most of them ran away to loot another day is tolerably certain.

FAMINE DEBTS IN HUNAN

Native Cloth at Big Autumn Fair: Trade Interchange Crippled by Bandits

From Our Own Correspondent.

Huakung, Hun. Nov. 8.

Within the past days ample rain has fallen to assure a good start for the autumn sown wheat and barley. Grain prices have dropped about 10 per cent. Large quantities of grain are being marketed. Many of the debts carried over from the 1920-1921 famine period are now being paid. The interest on some of these debts is not a small matter. In many cases it now takes ten bushel of grain to pay back one bushel borrowed during famine time.

A big autumn fair is being held to-day in the north suburb. Native home spun cloth is the main commodity for sale, also the cotton for making the added winter garments so much worn by Chinese in the north. Now for the first time since the famine the country people are able to afford new cloth and cotton for their winter garments. During the last two years they for the most part had to patch and make over old clothes. Quantities of furs are for sale but not many are purchased as because of the unsettled condition of the country no one wishes to appear wealthy. Foreign cloth, silks, and furs are not in demand to the same extent they were formerly in years of good harvest.

Trade with outside and distant places is to a great extent killed. This is due to banditry and other unsettled conditions. Traders have little or no security for either their money or their wares when they go far off to do business, and freight shipping is slow and subject to long delays. A short time ago a merchant said it often took two or three months to get goods shipped, from Hankow to the north of the Yellow River.

About two weeks ago a good deal of uneasiness was felt among the people in the four *hsiens* of this district, Wen, Meng, Tsiyuan and Chin Yang. A considerable number of bad characters were discovered to be in league and doing secret service for bandits on the south of the Yellow River. Another raid was feared similar to that when Menghsien was looted. Such fears were not lessened when it was known that the rifles on loan to the local soldiers and police from the Military at Kai-feng were being withdrawn. No soldiers have yet arrived to fill up the ranks of those withdrawn from the military yamen here. This is the present situation—rifles and ammunition withdrawn and no protection afforded by the Chentai Yamen. However, conditions have remained peaceful and several measures have been taken by the local authorities that help

to protect against local raids from bad characters within the district. It is reported that some Military protection is being arranged.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JAMES R. KENNEDY

Tokio, Nov. 13.

The directors of the Kokusai News Agency announce the retirement of Mr. James Russell Kennedy as general manager, and express very high appreciation of his services in building up the Agency during the last 10 years. Statements issued by the directors and Mr. Kennedy show that the retirement arrangements were effected on a most friendly basis. The management has been vested in Mr. Higashikawa and Mr. W. E. L. Sweet, while Mr. Kennedy continues as correspondent and agent for Reuter's in Japan.—Reuter.

CANTON RIVER PIRACY

Japanese Ship Attacked When Aground: Canton Gunboats Too Busy to Help

Hongkong, Nov. 15.

H.M.S. Tarantula off Shameen yesterday intercepted a wireless call from the Taito Maru, belonging to the Yamashiro Kisen Kaisha, stating that, while she was grounded eight miles off Whampoa, the steamer was attacked by pirates. The Taito Maru was travelling from Formosa to Canton with a cargo of coal, but no passengers. The agents, the Suzuki Company, have despatched the Shinyo Maru to the assistance of the Taito Maru.

The Japanese Consul applied to the Canton authorities to send out a gunboat to her assistance, but the latter replied that they had none available.—Reuter.

THE SUPPOSED PIRACY IN HONGKONG

Hongkong, Nov. 9.

Three police steam-launches, supplemented by a naval tug, conducted the search for the missing ferry, of which no traces have been found. The ferry carried three 1st class and 40 3rd class passengers, all Chinese.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Nov. 10.

It transpires that the official report cabled yesterday is incorrect. The missing ferry was pirated by a steam-launch and taken to a place near Macao. The vessel was looted and the Chinese passengers are being held for ransom. Two of them have escaped and come to Hongkong.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT Tsao is going to issue an order strictly preventing the Central Government and the provinces from selling and mortgaging government properties at will.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL POLICY

Strict Economy Necessary to Meet Increased Expenditure: The Premier's Planks

Tokio, Nov. 13.

Addressing the Prefectural Governors' Conference to-day, the Premier outlined the policy of the Government, in which universal suffrage, retrenchment of expenditure, promotion of agriculture and foreign trade, as well as control of those elements "who make it their constant business to sow seeds of trouble in the minds of good citizens," are the foremost planks. He emphasized the imperative necessity of rigid economy in national and family life.

The Minister of Finance similarly called attention to the growth of national and local expenditures, which were, respectively, double and treble the figures of 10 years ago. Taxes and loans had similarly increased, while the economic capacity of the country had decreased until even before the earthquake readjustment had become imperative. He further called attention to the extraordinary expenditure for relief and for preventive measures against a possible economic crisis, to meet which all old and new undertakings, except those of absolute necessity, had been postponed. Subsidies to the local Government had necessarily been suspended or reduced.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Osaka, Nov. 13.

The revised naval estimates for the rest of the current year have been reduced by Y.39,000,000, including Y.25,000,000 by prolonging the period of construction of auxiliary vessels by 12 months. The estimates for 1924 total Y.238,000,000, which is a reduction of Y.40,000,000 as compared with the original estimates for this year.—Reuter.

LARGE BUDGET REDUCTIONS.

Tokio, Nov. 13.

The estimate of the ordinary budget for 1924 amounts to Y.1,270,000,000, being a reduction of Y.104,000,000 on the current year's figures. It has been further agreed to make a cut of Y.107,000,000 in the expenditure for the rest of the current year.—

THE Missions to Seamen Chaplain has received a "Pathe-Baby" Cinema for the entertainment of seamen, through Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Daires. He wishes to thank them and the others who kindly contributed to it: Commander L. Douglas, Messrs. W. Gerrard, J. Moir, W. D. McCullum, A. Amdeer, and C. T. Hall; and also to express appreciation to the Pathe-Orient for their generous terms.

PHILIPPINES TRADE SURVEY

An Unfavourable Balance for September: The Budget Estimates

Manila, Oct. 26.

Japanese ships, as a consequence of the earthquake catastrophe in Japan, dropped off sharply in the proportion of Philippine trade carried during September, as compared with their record in preceding months, and for September, 1922.

The Japanese cargo carriers, during the period under review, shipped cargo to and from the Philippines to the amount of \$365,230 in September, 1923, while for the corresponding month in 1922, they carried cargo valued at more than \$1,000,000.

The Americans steamers again led, carrying \$6,835,763 worth of imports and exports. British vessels came next, with \$4,344,132 worth of domestic and foreign merchandise to their credit. Then came the Dutch ships with a total of \$640,598.

Considerable decrease was noted in the shipment of hemp and sugar as well as lumber during September this year, as compared with the same month last year. Increases were registered in copra and tobacco.

An unfavourable trade balance continued to pile up against the Philippine Islands during the month of September. The total foreign trade of the islands for September, 1923, amounted to \$14,078,584, which is about \$500,000 less than for the same month of 1922. The balance of trade against the Islands for September amounted to \$31,000. Total imports amounted to \$7,054,829, while exports were valued at \$7,023,754.

The United States obtained the lion's share of the total foreign commerce of the islands. During the period under review, that country's share, both imports and exports, was valued at \$8,601,251, which was more than 50 per cent. of the entire business of the Philippines. The islands exported more products to the United States than she imported.

More than one half of the total expenditures of \$33,369,714 proposed in the insular government budget for 1924 will go for salaries and wages and for covering interest on the public debt. Salaries and wages alone call for an outlay of \$12,258,638, or 36.7 per cent., while interest on the public debt next year will amount to \$5,296,300, or 15.9 per cent. of total expenditures. Aid to local governments will amount to \$6,732,604, or 20.2 per cent., while public works funds constitute only 4.6 per cent. of the total. The remaining portions go towards covering consumption of supplies and materials and 13 minor items.

Public education, on the other hand, consumes fully 25.8 per

cent. of total government expenditures, or \$8,595,801; public health, 8.2 per cent., or \$2,749,963; industrial operation 11.6 per cent., or \$3,873,131; development law and order 6.8 per cent., or \$713,072; development of agriculture 5.3 per cent., or \$1,753,052; law and order 6.8 per cent., or \$2,280,007; and roads and bridges 3.1 per cent., or \$1,030,250.—Reuter.

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK

Useful Compendium of Information

The Japan Year Book for 1923 is the 17th publication of that useful handbook. This edition, we are told, has been practically rewritten from cover to cover in order to keep "it abreast with the radical changes which the times have wrought on Japan both in internal and external relations." Its reliability may be gauged from the fact that the editor feels it incumbent upon him to thank no fewer than 18 gentlemen—each an expert in some subject—besides many friends in the Home and Foreign Offices, Army, Navy and Communications Departments and other official quarters.

No writer or business man interested in Japanese questions can afford to be without this useful book of reference. Its comprehensive articles on Japanese politics, Government statistics and diplomacy will appeal to the former, whilst the interesting chapters on Railways, Shipping, Finance and Trade will be invaluable to the latter. Other useful sections are the "Who's Who in Japan" and the Business Directory. Those who want more detailed information than it is possible to give in a volume of some 200 pages will find the bibliography at the end of the book a useful guide to fresh sources of information as also the list of learned and social institutions.

Besides keeping one in touch with current affairs, the handbook is useful in a retrospective sense, inasmuch as it includes a diary recording one principal events of the preceding year and an obituary list of outstanding public men. It is neatly bound in a green cover and has excellent maps of Japan, Korea and Manchuria.

SIR FRANCIS AGLIN, Inspector-General of Customs, having returned to Peking, the following changes in the Service will take place:—Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, Officiating-Inspector-General of Customs, will be transferred to take charge of the Chinese Customs in London, Mr. R. H. R. Wade, late of Tientsin, will go as Commissioner to Kowloon, and Mr. J. W. Stephenson will become Chief Secretary, officiating. Mr. A. H. E. Edwards, from Shanghai, is to succeed Mr. Stephenson as personal secretary.

RELIEF IN JAPAN

Contributions from Chinese Christians

During the past two months contributions have been coming from all parts of China in larger and smaller amounts for helping the sufferers through the Japan earthquake. Those from the churches in China have largely come to the National Christian Council although in at least three cases considerable amounts have gone through other channels from Chinese Christian communities. On Saturday Prof. T. C. Chao of Soochow University and Mr. S. P. Chuan of the National Christian Council left Shanghai for Kobe in order to attend the first meeting of the National Christian Council of Japan. They carry with them a large part of the contributions received amounting by this time to nearly \$4,000 and are to discuss with the Japanese Council the best way in which this sum can be applied. While the total amount seems little compared to the great need and large gifts from public bodies and wealthy persons, it means a great deal as representing both self-denial of many who have a very little margin from which to give, and also as an expression of the spirit of Christian goodwill which can overcome the national barriers in view of this terrible disaster. The sending of this deputation is a further expression on the part of the Christian forces in China of their great desire that out of this evil there may be drawn a new spirit in the relations between the two countries.

Berne, Nov. 13.

The Federal Council has decided to ask Parliament to sanction an appropriation of Frs. 50,000 for the relief of the victims of the Japanese earthquake.—Reuter.

Brussels, Nov. 13.

At the opening of Parliament to-day expressions of deep sympathy for Japan were officially made in both Chambers.—Reuter.

The Moro Rising

Manila, Nov. 13.

Governor-General Wood returned to-day from Mindanao and has issued a statement that the Moro uprising was due principally to the statement of Mr. Quezon's political followers that the United States was preparing for withdrawal from the Philippines and that a Filipino Government would be established. The statement declares that Governor-General Wood will order no serious measures against the Moros until the end of the month, when he believes negotiations will be possible.—Reuter.

Work on the Shanghai Wireless Station, which is to be one of the world's most powerful, will, reports the Chinese press, be started at the end of the present year.

JAPAN'S EARTHQUAKE PROBLEMS

**Tram Service Crippled By Fire:
University Scheme Approved:
Serious Labour Conditions**

Tokio, Oct. 30.

The tramcar service of the capital, which has been working under a considerable handicap owing to the destruction of so many cars that were suddenly compelled to stop where they were on the streets as the result of the earthquake, has been further crippled by a fire late last night at one of the car-sheds. The fire broke out just after all the cars had been housed for the night, and was not extinguished until over 100 cars had been burnt. The loss is estimated at Yen 2,000,000, and will, it is expected, delay the complete restitution of the service for two additional months.

Evidently the action taken by the Imperial University authorities to bring pressure to bear on the educational Department on the question of removing the University to a site outside the city limits has had its effect, for it is now reported that the Department has informally decided to approve the scheme. To this approval, however, a condition is attached, namely, that in order to distribute any heavy demand that may be made on the Treasury the removal will be spread over a period of from five to seven years. The total cost of establishing the new University centre is expected to reach Yen 30,000,000.

Owing to the demand for certain classes of labour in the work of reconstruction, including carpenters, plasterers, painters and others engaged in building repairs, and to the threatened rise in wages, the Government appears to have abandoned its original plan of not interfering with the wage scale, which it was intended should be left to the local bodies to regulate.

A meeting of contractors, business men and officials was held a few days ago at the Home Department, at which it was decided to call a conference of all interests concerned, employers as well as employees, to draw up regulations for wages, after taking into consideration the conditions of demand and supply, and the post-earthquake cost of living. It was proposed that monthly meetings of this conference should be held to revise the scale in accordance with the then prevailing conditions, that the arranged scale of wages should be officially announced, together with plans for the supply of the labour required.

A further meeting will be held when the foregoing proposals will be submitted to the consideration of representatives of the labour associations.

Labour conditions are reported to be seriously affected by the recent disaster in the districts surrounding the city of Nagoya. In Aichi prefecture alone forty-

one textile factories are closed down, and fourteen others are only working part time. This stoppage affects twelve thousand hands.

Kyoto porcelain manufacturers having announced a 20 per cent. cut in wages, owing to the destruction of their markets in the devastated areas, the workmen are threatening a strike as a protest against the reductions.

Similar trouble is reported to be brewing in the Kaneko steel-works in Osaka owing to an announced reduction in wages.

The Tokio Municipality has decided to construct new buildings of reinforced concrete to replace the elementary school buildings destroyed by the earthquake and subsequent fire. The work, which calls for an expenditure on each of Yen 500,000 will be taken in hand as soon as the city's reconstruction plans are finally determined.—Reuter.

N. Y. K. STRIKE SETTLED

Kobe, Nov. 8.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha vessels now laid up in the port total 17. At present the strikers number 330 engine-room hands, 160 deck-hands and ten cooks.

Nov. 9.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers Kumano Maru, Aki Maru and Shidzuoka Maru, the sailings of which were postponed till to-day, have again indefinitely postponed their departure, owing to the strike of the seamen, which shows no signs of abatement.

The Shanghai Maru arrived at Nagasaki to-day. Some members of the crew wired to the Seamen's Union at Kobe their decision to join the strike, but it is reported that the Union replied deprecating their joining and saying that a strike at Kobe was sufficient.—Reuter.

Kobe, Nov. 10.

The strike of stokers on Nippon Yusen Kaisha vessels in port at Kobe has virtually terminated, the Company having conceded to make up the reduced wages. It is hoped that the sailings will resume immediately.—Reuter.

Tokio, Nov. 11.

The strike of the seamen of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has been amicably settled, as the employers yesterday decided to pay the seamen up to March of next year the allowances, which were recently reduced by half, in the name of "earthquake solatium." As a consequence, all the vessels tied up in Kobe harbour will, it is expected, sail from the port in a day or two.—Eastern News Agency.

A late resident of Hankow who is at present in Scotland writes out in high glee that the first day he was in Aberdeen he found a penny, says the "Central China Post." This, says a local Sassenach, brings home to him more than anything what far reaching changes have been brought about by the war.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN CHINA

When Will the League of Nations Act?: Mystery of a Chinese Student

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kirin, Ma., Nov. 6.

As long ago as July the League of Nations promised to lend its good offices on behalf of the Russian Refugees in China. Since then, as far as I am aware, no more news has come through. The tag we used to bandy about at school seems applicable to the situation "big bodies move slowly." Notwithstanding the silence I am optimistic enough to think that before long something will begin to happen. Considering the state of Europe it is little to be wondered at if the Far East is a little "de trop" at present.

If it is any comfort to the long suffering Russian exiles to hear it, let me assure them that I know for certain that communications are passing between the Chinese Foreign office and the League.

There are only about 200 refugees left in our city now. This is a big difference from 5,000 six months ago. I think I am right in saying that the greater number of these 5,000 have returned to Russia, but very many have gone to other parts of Manchuria and China. Those who remain here have nearly all got employment. Very little news has come through from the repatriated. From Chita letters come constantly, but not many from beyond. This causes anxiety and gives some ground for suspicion that all is not well.

There is a good deal of feeling here at present over the murders of Chinese labourers in Japan. A Chinese student from this Province named Wang Hsi-tion, who has been eight years in Japan, has recently disappeared. For some time he has been active in keeping Chinese workmen in Japan. When they were ill-treated or falsely accused of conspiring with Koreans against the Japanese Government he befriended them. By such benevolent work he has become a hero in the eyes of his fellow provincials. Last month he was reported missing and foul play is suspected. The Japanese Government admits that he was arrested but asserts that as he was found not guilty he was set at liberty. Such is the story as it is told locally. Pamphlets with this story are being distributed by school boys in the streets, and public meetings are being held to demand investigation and reparation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wellington Koo, has been telegraphed to and requested to press the matter upon the Japanese.

News has reached Hongkong by letter from Nanning of the death of Mr. J. L. McDowell, Postal Commissioner for Kuangsi. Mr. McDowell died at Nanning on the 23rd ultimo.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Japan's Troubles: Leaderless Ministers: Money Matters:
Delay of Mails: Three Crime Chapters: Paper-
Mulching in Agriculture

From Our Own Correspondent.

Melbourne, Oct. 10.

The subject of the Japanese earthquake is revived in the minds of many who had almost forgotten it by the publication this week of photographs from the scenes of desolation. Information has also been received that a few Australians, mostly men or women who had taken up their residence in Japan, are either missing or proved to have perished. News of the arrival of the first Australian relief ship has come to hand, but at the same time there are reports that either the food supplies have been too great or the Japanese authorities unable to distribute them satisfactorily and quickly. The result, we are told by cable, is that tons of foodstuffs are rotting. This may possibly account for the slackening off of subscriptions, but the enthusiasm to help has about evaporated. So far, apart from the Commonwealth contributions in money and material, the public has subscribed about £100,000, and one-half of this has been collected by the Melbourne "Argus," the leading morning daily. This obviously leaves comparatively little for the other capitals and big newspapers, which invited subscriptions. The explanation seems to be that the "Argus" has acquired a reputation for making fewer mistakes than most, and has thus become the popular collector where public benefactions are concerned. Yet, as I hinted last time I wrote, there may be other explanations.

FEDERAL MINISTERS.

The members of the Federal cabinet are returning from their wanderings through various parts of Australia, and, in one case, as far afield as the mandated territory previously owned by Germany in New Guinea. It is not very clear that they have done much of importance, and it seems highly probable that they are awaiting the return of their leader from the Imperial conference. It has been announced that a Director of Forestry, at £1,200 a year, has been appointed, though why, is not very obvious seeing that it is against the policy of the Government to attempt any enterprise on its own account, and there is no indication that private capital is about to undertake the work.

Ministers have been telling the people how they have economized by handing over to the States the business of collecting direct taxation on behalf of the Commonwealth. This has been done by separate agreements with each of the States, these taking the place of the proposal by the previous Government that the Commonwealth should do all the collecting for the six States and itself. As

frequent assertions are heard that the number of civil servants to be retrenched will be comparatively few, it is not certain that the saving (estimated) of £300,000 a year is sufficient set-off to the adoption of the unsound principle involved in the national Government handing over the collection of its taxes to the State authorities.

No further progress seems to have been made in unifying the control of the electoral systems, though two States—Tasmania and South Australia—have for some time been working with the Commonwealth on a unified basis. The cabinet has apparently compelled the Postmaster General to reverse his absurd decision not to carry New Zealand letters, if the postage of that Dominion were reduced from three-halfpence to one penny. Mr. Gibson is an inexperienced Minister and possibly his departmental officials led him into the false position. On the first of this month Australian postal rates were reduced from twopence a half ounce to three-halfpence an ounce for letters, and other forms of correspondence in proportion. It is roundly asserted that the business of the Postal Department is to be placed on a commercial basis, and that being so, it is not unnatural that the officials resent reductions which may increase the work to be done, and at the same time prevent their showing large profits at the end of the year.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Treasurer, who is also acting Prime Minister, has not yet told us what steps he proposes to take in order to recoup various funds the sum of over £6,000,000, which he was compelled to use to redeem the Treasury Bonds which he could not retire by the late conversion loan. However, in order to carry out the works policy adopted last session he has floated a loan in London for £7,500,000, the amount subscribed being £3,000,000 in excess of requirements. The interest rate of the loan is £5.1s.7d. per cent. and the term 25 years, with the Commonwealth's option to redeem half way through the term. These conditions are similar to those of the first conversion loan launched in Australia, but which did not reach to half the amount required.

The fact that money can be easily borrowed in London but not in Australia is significant of the keen demand existing here for capital for industrial purposes. The September quarter's returns of the Treasuries of the Commonwealth and several States on the whole show considerable improvement on those of the same quarter in 1922, and the prophesied falling off in

revenues has not materially eventuated. Tasmania is not finding it easy to make both ends meet, and in order to do so is retrenching the civil service and abolishing the office of Agent-General in London. Sir Walter Lee, whom the Country party drove out of office immediately after the last elections, is back again as Premier and Treasurer, and it is his hand which is pruning off all superfluous expenditure. It is interesting to note that the profit or revenue which finds its way into the Tasmanian treasury, owing to the existence of the big and popular private lottery there, equals 18/- a head of the population, or nearly £200,000 annually.

Queensland is still going backwards financially, though otherwise making good progress industrially. The Treasurer and Premier, Mr. Theodore, is visiting London shortly, and he will have to seek very considerable sums of money to convert something like £26,000,000 maturing in 1924 and 1925, but he will find himself faced with much hostility in financial circles. Already the warning has gone forth, and though he may bluster as he likes Mr. Theodore will find that the reckless disregard of other people's rights while his Labour Government has been in power during the past eight years will require conciliatory explanation and justification.

MAIL TRANSPORT.

Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, is in London urging that the transport of mails to Australia shall be expedited, and he is reported to have complained that Australia is being overlooked in regard to the airship services. One is rather weary of hearing these complaints, seeing that Australia herself is shockingly slow about doing anything worth while. It is a long time ago that investigation showed that much of the delay in delivery of our overseas mails from Europe was due to our inferior land services between Fremantle on the west and Melbourne on the east coasts. Now it is announced that by speeding up the ships, and omitting Bombay as a port of call, mails for Australia will be delivered at Fremantle two days earlier. This will give an advantage of two days to Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane, but Melbourne will only gain one day, because the mails will not be sorted on Saturday, as that is the day of the sorters' half-holiday!! It sounds like a couplet out of a comic opera.

The late Government subsidized two aeroplane services, one in the northwest of Western Australia, and the other in the back western country of Queensland. They have been running steadily for months, but we wait in vain for the commencement of the services—long promised—between Adelaide and Sydney, and Sydney and Brisbane. It is surely not for us to complain of delays in other parts of the Empire. Of course the late Prime Minister, Mr. W. M. Hughes, was the target for much because he would not leave private enterprise

alone to move slowly and cautiously along the road which seemed best to it, but would insist upon hustling, and when private enterprise protested offered to pay for the hustling. It would seem that we could do with a little of it again. Dr. Page, acting Prime Minister and leader of the Country party, has been solemnly telling the automobile people that the Federal Government has given £500,000 for the purpose of opening up roads to improve the motor transport of the country districts, but as a matter of fact there is little work being done, outside of making the approaches to tourists' resorts, and better roads in already settled districts. The fact is ignored that the £500,000 was promised at the elections last December to give work to the unemployed, and now it is suggested that the money is for the benefit of those driving or using motor-cars.

EXCITING CRIMES.

Recklessness and indifference to human life are not wanting about some of the crimes which nowadays seem to be more frequent than in years gone past. It may merely be that lethal weapons are more effective and more easily obtainable with the inventions of science and the prosperity of the masses. If there were to be an armed revolution to-morrow the attackers would doubtless have their machine guns, automatics, etc., as against the pitchforks and bill-books of the time of Whittington—five centuries ago.

Melbourne has not yet recovered from the shock of a crime committed in one of her rapidly-filling suburbs, served by trams and trains, and with numerous quite pretentious business places. The electric tramway passes quite close to the station. About 11 a.m. the manager of the local branch of one of the pit banks was going down the ramp to the train, carrying a suitcase with nearly £2,000 in notes, which he was taking to the head office. A man stepped up to him, shot him in the chest, seized the suitcase, rushed back from the ramp, into the street, where a motor-car awaited him. The sound of the shot brought people to the scene, but in true cinema style the bandit held everyone off with his revolver and made a clean getaway. The manager, whose name is Berriman and age 50 years, may recover. The bullet was somewhat deflected by some papers he carried in his inside breast pocket, but it is supposed that the bullet perforated the lung. Many people saw the attacker, and many the young man who was waiting with the motor, and, it is said, seemed obviously nervous. Later on he ran into a van, but not sufficiently to stop him. There have been several cases on all fours with this, though none perhaps quite so reckless. This happened three days ago, and the police profess confidence in running the miscreant to earth.

COMPLICATED VERDICT.

Another crime which has had a curious sequel, not finalized yet, occurred away out in a small township within 100 miles of Melbourne. An elderly woman was dying of cancer, and she made a perfectly legal arrangement with a sort of knockabout man to give him her property provided he looked after her. The arrangement seems to have worked for a time, and as the woman became worse the man and the neighbours appear to have been disturbed, and someone told the man that if the woman died without medicinal attention he would get into trouble. The man, it was known, even made arrangements for her to be taken to a hospital, though at the last moment these were cancelled. Then in response to inquiries by neighbours he said that she had taken a trip to Darwin, the lone outpost in the Northern Territory where the very fleas are numbered.

This absurdity aroused suspicion, and after much searching the police found presumptive evidence that the man had burnt the body in an old iron tank, and thrown the ashes, calcined bones, etc., into the river alongside the house. The man, after lying frequently and variedly, admitted that the woman had died, that he was scared of trouble, and that he had burnt the body, subsequently entangling himself in a hopeless web of lies. He was charged with murder, but after one abortive trial the jury surprisingly brought in a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter." This had never even been put to them by the judge or counsel. It was the original verdict of the prisoner's peers. Appealing to a higher court it has been given that the verdict acquits the man of murder. The judge of first instance has promptly given the accused ten years' hard labour. A further appeal is now going forward to see if a verdict of manslaughter cannot be upset, and if it can be the man cannot be tried for murder because he has been acquitted, and if he is charged again with manslaughter it is unlikely that any jury would convict. The manslaughter of course consisted in his not calling in medical aid against, as he alleges, the woman's wishes.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Sydney has had her case also. In this affair action never got far beyond the coroner's court. It seems to have been a case where a married woman went into a private hospital, with her husband's consent, because she did not want a family. She died, and her English relatives wrote out making inquiries. The nurse meanwhile had died, and the husband could not account for his wife's absence. For weeks the Sydney police searched for the body, or traces of it. Eventually some remnants were dug up from beneath the cemented floor of a garage. First charged with misprision, the husband was finally committed for trial as an acces-

sory before the fact by the coronial court. Misprision was then withdrawn and the Crown has just refused to prosecute on the accessory charge. The woman was a young English girl who married an Australian soldier and came out with him. The name was Heaydon, and she was supposed to have died about two years ago.

There were many peculiar phases about the case, especially the long and arduous search of the police, with a result which suggests that they must have had help other than that of their own astuteness. During the coroner's inquest there suddenly appeared in the witness box many notorious criminals—some actually being brought from gaol—willing to testify to the removal of the body from the private hospital. It was doubtless the public feeling of resentment at this action of the police which convinced the Attorney-General that it was useless to send the case to a jury.

NOVELTY IN AGRICULTURE.

A telegram from New York in the Australian papers states that a machine for the purpose of making a rough paper pulp out of the megase, which as we all know is the fibre of the sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed, is now in course of construction at New Orleans, and that it will cost £250,000 and is destined for Queensland. If one may assume that 250,000 dollars is really meant, the matter does not seem so extraordinary. For a long time past the management of the great Olaa plantation and factory in the Hawaiian Islands has been experimenting with the idea of mulching the ground between the young cane plants with a paper pulp made from the surplus megase. The result, in conserving moisture, checking the growth of weeds in the stages of the early growth of the young cane, was so satisfactory that a plant was installed to make the pulp. A machine has now been put into use which lays the pulp, which is in rolls something like very rough packing paper.

Mr. H. C. Armstrong, one of the British members of the Cotton Committee which has visited Australia, is impressed with what he saw in Hawaii on his way back to England via America, and it is due to him, apparently, that the matter has been telegraphed from New York. In Queensland every acre of cane produces about two tons of fibre, and this would cover more than an acre of land, being applied only between the rows of young canes. If all the megasse were used in Queensland it would be necessary to use oil as fuel in the mills.

The definite statement that a plant to make the pulp is actually in course of manufacture in New Orleans suggests that the Colonial Sugar Refining Company is probably thinking of testing the system on a big scale. If it increases the yield by 25 per cent. and reduces the cost of pro-

duction, it will give the farmer about £10 more per acre without increased cost. Such a prospect has no limits. The system of paper mulch may be applied to sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco and pineapples, and the supply of the mulch need not be limited in the tropics to megase, for there are many tropical growths, including prickly pear, which may be profitably brought into use.

COMING INTO HER OWN.

The other day a highly technical scientist on the subject of wools advised Australia to centre here energies upon the production of high class worsteds, because, he said, we had the best merino wool in the world. This was Bradford advice, and when we understand that the high class worsted trade is a French specialty, and that Australasian competition in this line would hit France rather than North England, one can understand the disinterested nature of the recommendation. It has taken Australia a long time to realize that it is absurd to grow the wool in Australia, send it to England, and then buy the manufactured product back, and even pay duty on it when it arrives. In 1914 there were only 22 woollen mills in the whole of the Commonwealth, and to-day there are 225. These are divided into 36 weaving and 189 knitting mills. The total capital invested is £3,500,000, and the annual output is £7,650,000. Already over 13,000 hands are employed. At the present time 161 of the 225 establishments are in Victoria, but rapid progress is being made in other States, while New South Wales has a huge wool-top making establishment with an export of £800,000 and Victoria one with an export of £400,000 annually. There is hardly a week passes but we read of additional factories being started. One of the latest mentioned is in Perth, W.A., where £90,000 is being spent in the erection of mills which are expected to get to work exactly twelve months from now. In this case 50 skilled workers are being brought from England with a view to training the local employees. The manufacture of tweed, cloth, flannel, blankets, rugs, shawls, etc., has now acquired a considerable vogue, and there is room for greater expansion still. The idea, which emanated from the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, two or three years ago, that the mills should be established near country towns in the neighbourhood of the supplies of raw material, has been taken up almost as a political question by the Country party, but despite this there seems reason to think that the very desirable end will be achieved.

THEIR employers having refused to grant them an increase of 20 cents on their present wages (25 cents), local painters have declared a general strike. It is believed, however, that an early settlement will be effected.

RICH FIND IN THE PHILIPPINES

Remarkable Relics of Ancient Chinese Arts Discovered by American Archaeologist

Manila, Oct. 26.

Dr. Carl E. Guthe, archeologist from the University of Michigan, who has reported in some detail to the University the results of a year's investigation of archeological remains in the Philippines, has his collection in Cebu, where he is classifying it—the first collection from the first systematic effort of the kind ever carried on here.

While Philippine scholars say that the comparison between what has or may be found here with the relic from the treasures of the Pharaohs found in Tutankhamen's mountain tomb is far-fetched and quite erroneous, they also contend that Dr. Guthe's explorations are bound to throw much valuable light upon insular history and clear up points about which there has been much doubt.

It was through the efforts of Dean C. Worcester that Michigan sent Dr. Guthe here, it was learned. Dr. Worcester on a visit to the United States a few years ago had with him enough archeological specimens to arouse scholarly curiosity in the Pennsylvania and Field museums. But at that time these institutions had no funds for Philippine explorations, so Dr. Worcester took the matter up with his *alma mater*, the University of Michigan, where an anonymous donor, probably an alumnus, gave \$30,000 for three years' work to be conducted by Dr. Guthe, the specimens to become the property of the University museum.

ERRONEOUS CONCLUSION.

Dr. Guthe, in a little less than a year, has explored caves and ancient burial places on the islands of Bohol, Samar and Cebu. His work has been rewarded by recovery of specimens of Chinese arts and handicrafts of Tang, Sung and Ming dynasties. But the conclusion that the specimens prove Chinese occupation of the Philippines during the period of these three dynasties is neither warranted from Dr. Guthe's finding nor in accordance with other known facts, it is asserted here.

What the specimens do prove, or, rather, abundantly corroborate, is that Chinese traders visited the islands for a long period during these three dynasties, and that the Malaysians were influenced by Chinese in their social customs; and it is probably that the Chinese religion, in corrupted form, true to the repetition of history in such instances—was adopted or blended with the native faith.

The Tang dynasty goes back, it is explained, to the 7th Christian century; and the Ming dynasty, the latest of the three, continued until the middle of the 17th century. The Guthe specimens there-

fore span a millenium of obscure history and must serve the scholar in lieu of better records—or as an illuminating supplement to written texts left by Chinese and other orientals.

During this thousand years the wash of contending civilization seems to have swept back and forth over the regions embraced in Dr. Guthe's first year of tomb delving.

The oldest and most primitive type of skulls found are associated with stone implements, some of which are polished axes and adzes shaped apparently for working down timbers for water craft. Skulls of a second age are found associated with a characteristic type of native unglazed pottery. Those of a third period are artificially deformed, with flattened foreheads, and are associated with glazed Chinese pottery as well as implements of bronze and iron and more valuable trophies, such as jewelry of various designs—strangely enough, mostly Indian or Japanese.

AXES OF THE CHOU DYNASTY.

Jade axes and adzes, skilfully fashioned, with good cutting edges still without the slightest nick, have been dredged from a depth of about 20 feet below the Pasig River in the vicinity of the town of Pasig. Two such axes are now in the possession of Dr. H. Otley Bayer, of the University of the Philippines, who believes them to belong to the Chou dynasty, thus turning back pages of Chinese relations (as traders) with the Philippines to at least the 4th century B.C.

Dr. Guthe's discovery of the Tang dynasty pottery bridges a part of the gap between this ancient time, contemporary with Athens in its flower, and the later Sung and Ming periods, of which something had been known prior to his work here. In fact important specimens of Sung and Ming pottery exist in the Philippine Museum, as the work of previous explorers.

The specimens which now engage Dr. Guthe's abilities are of course chiefly valuable from the archaeological standpoint: they are types of ordinary Chinese pottery of their respective periods, and not such precious and costly things as would be placed in the tomb of an Egyptian Pharaoh.

Results of his efforts in the two years more that he is to be here are awaited with keen interest by Philippine anthropologists and ethnologists in the hope that further discoveries will more closely unite the broken chain of epoch periods in the Islands' past.—Reuter.

The Japanese Diet

Tokio, Nov. 12.

The extraordinary session of the Diet has been summoned for December 10 and the ordinary session for December 25.—Reuter.

POWER WORKS ON THE YALU RIVER

Rumoured Negotiations Between Chang Tso-lin and Japanese Denied: Fengtien Prepares for War

The following is an interesting item translated from a Chinese letter, just received.

The "Yih Shih Pao" of the 7th instant reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden leader, had given permission to Japanese to establish a water and water-power electricity works in the vicinity of the Yalu River, and was thus "giving away China's national rights to the people so much hated by the Chinese people." From definite inquiries made, we are able definitely to state that there is not an iota of truth in the report.

The truth was that Gen. Machino, an adviser to Marshal Chang, made such a proposal, but this was immediately set aside by the Commander-in-Chief on the ground that the Yalu River was under joint control and that any action in connexion with it must be concerted and not one-sided. One party alone could not take the initiative without the consent of the other.

This being the case, it was proposed to establish a Sino-Japanese Water & Yalu River Power Electricity Co. for the purpose of supplying Korea and other districts along the Yalu River. The Chinese maintained that there was not sufficient water power to warrant the establishment of such a company, but Gen. Machino considered that there was. The matter was and is simply a matter of discussion and no action has been taken either for or against the scheme.

The "Yih Shih Pao" evidently does not understand the real Yalu River situation. To say that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is giving away China's national rights is absolutely wrong, for if he can be attacked in such a matter, then Gen. Machino may also be attacked by the Japanese press for giving away Japan's national rights, for, as stated, the Yalu River is under Japan's control as much as it is under China's.

CHANG'S WAR PLANS.

We have received from the Kuo Wen News Agency (a well-informed Chinese agency) the following extracts from a letter received from Mukden, the headquarters of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Fengtien potentate:—

The Fengtien party, led by Field-Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Commander-in-Chief, knowing that the Chihli party is insincere in the efforts to bring about real and lasting peace in China, have ordered stricter army training. Field-Marshal Chang states that, if the Fengtien army is to attain anything and be successful, strict and severe training must be

adhered to. Decision has therefore been made that practices must be held regularly and the standing of the men graded. If they are found to be good and well-trained, they will be rewarded by promotion, but if their grade is poor, the men will be punished by degradation or dismissal. Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang has been appointed Inspecting Commissioner-General and a number of associates have been ordered to assist him. Gen. Chang will start out on his first inspection trip about the end of next month.

It is believed that this is another step on Fengtien's part towards putting up a stronger struggle against Chihli than that of the summer, 1922.

JAPANESE FARMING IN MONGOLIA

Land-Lease Question an Obstacle: Difficulties To Be Met

A special correspondent of the "Kyoto Shimpō," Dairen, who is in the service of the Mongolia Industrial Company, writes from Paiyintala as follows:—

The paddy-fields irrigated with water of the Chingshui river, a tributary of the Liao in Mongolia, number 10 farms with the total area of 6,570,000 *tsubo*. According to an estimate made by the Kuantung Government, the water of the Chingshui will be enough to irrigate rice-farms to the extent of 17,520,000 *tsubo*. The farming public have thought 10,950,000 *tsubo* to be quite a safe figure. However, this year even the Huahsing Kungsu, under management of Messrs. Okura, felt a shortage of water. Their paddy-fields are situated on the upper reaches of the river. Small wonder that greater difficulty was met with by the others on the lower reaches in obtaining water. The farms belonging to the Mongolia Industrial Co. became parched under a drought, and the young rice blades were blighted and killed. The dispute between the Huahsing Kungsu and the Yuchien Kungsu was caused by the former's monopoly of water. The Yuchien Kungsu lodged a complaint with the Prefect, backed up by other Chinese and Korean rice-growers. The Prefect ordered the immediate closing of the office of the Huahsing Kungsu, and threw its Chinese helpers in gaol and seized the ponies, etc. The dispute led to the murder of a Japanese policeman, etc. beside teaching what a profitless venture rice-farming in Mongolia is.

Some of the paddy-fields have been converted into dry rice-farms after a purely Chinese fashion. Because of the singular aptitude of the Chinese managers supervising the cultivation, excellent returns have been reaped. An outlay of Y.5,000 in expenses is said to have brought in

Y.35,000. This wonder has been worked out through a happy choice of the right man for manager, and a parallel case will be hard to be come across. From the experiences had so far by the Japanese, dry farming may be regarded as an economic impossibility.

The wild licorice has been quite exhausted inside the area within convenient access. Its supply has now to be looked for from far inland, and owing to want of means of communications, the transport charges are unavoidably high, and licorice has naturally risen in price. Cultivation of indigo and potatoes, the latter for making starch, are suggested as fairly promising. At all events, before the Land Lease question is solved satisfactorily, the Japanese will be confronted with all manner of difficulty in launching farming in Mongolia.

According to a Hongkong telegram to the "Eastern Times" the Peking Students' Union has telegraphed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen urging him immediately to establish a proper government and to lead his army in the subjugation of President Tsao Kun and the Chihli party.

EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

(Aktieselskabet Det Østasiatiske Kompagni)

COPENHAGEN

TO THE EAST.

Japan Line:

Sailings from COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG, CHRISTIANIA, HAMBURG and ANTWERP to HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, DALNY and VLADIVOSTOCK.

Bangkok Line:

Sailings from COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG, CHRISTIANIA, HAMBURG, MIDDLESBROUGH and ANTWERP to PORT SAID, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE and BANGKOK.

Java Line:

Sailings from COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG, CHRISTIANIA and HAMBURG to BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.

TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Sailings from DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN and BALIC PORTS to CAPE TOWN, ALGOA BAY, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY and BEIRA.

TO AUSTRALIA.

Sailings from DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, HAMBURG and LISBON to FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY and BRISBANE.

TO NORTH PACIFIC.

Sailings from COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG, CHRISTIANIA, HAMBURG and ANTWERP to ST. THOMAS (with transshipment to the GREATER and LESSER ANTILLES), CRISTOBAL (with transshipment to CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS), LOS ANGELES HARBOUR, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND (Ore.), SEATTLE, TACOMA and VANCOUVER (with transshipment to other NORTH PACIFIC PORTS).

TO SOUTH PACIFIC.

Sailings from COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG, CHRISTIANIA, HAMBURG and ANTWERP to ST. THOMAS (with transshipment to the GREATER and LESSER ANTILLES), CRISTOBAL (with transshipment to CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS), GUAYAQUIL, CALLAO, MOLLEND, IQUIQUE, ANTOFAGASTA, VALPARAISO, TALCHUANO and CORRAL (with transshipment to other SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS).

For further particulars apply to—

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

Telegrams: "Orient."

UNITED KINGDOM—JAPAN and BANGKOK LINES: Escombe, McGrath & Co., London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Grimsby, Middlesbrough, Greenock, Immingham and Southampton.

JAVA, SOUTH AFRICA and AUSTRALIA LINES: J. E. HYDE & Co., London.

PACIFIC LINES: United Baltic Corporation, Ltd., 158 Fenchurch Street, London.

Tel.: "Orientaako."

SHANGHAI.—The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI NEWS

ASSASSINATION OF CHINESE CHIEF OF POLICE

Gen. Hsu Huo-liang Murdered in Settlement: Assailant under Arrest: Political Motives Suspected

Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang, Director-General of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, was seriously wounded shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday evening by a shot fired by a man named Li Dah-sung in Yunnan Road.

Gen. Hsu was leaving the Wen Chuan Bath-house at the corner of Yunnan Road and Avenue Edward VII (opposite the 'Great World') at 7.20 o'clock and was about to get into his motor car, which was waiting for him in Yunnan Road, the door of the car meanwhile being opened by one Yang Tz-chun, Gen. Hsu's bodyguard, when Li Dah-sung stepped forward from behind, aimed his .32 calibre automatic pistol at Gen. Hsu's back and fired. Gen. Hsu immediately dropped, the bullet passing through the left side of the back, over the hip, into the abdomen. The glass of the motor car was broken.

The bodyguard of Yang at once rushed up to the assailant and struggled with him. Shaking off his captor, the man got up and ran, closely followed by Yang. Li thereupon turned round and fired a second shot, striking the bodyguard in the head and bringing him to the ground. Li ran northwards firing as he ran. Very shortly he was intercepted by Chinese and Sikh constables who had been attracted by the shooting and the blowing of police whistles. The police also opened fire with their carbines and a duel ensued, the police firing four times and the fugitive emptying his magazine. Fortunately no pedestrians were injured. Eventually Li was captured and taken to the Louza Police Station.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

The two wounded men, Gen. Hsu and his attendant Yang, were hurried to the Shantung Road Hospital, and were attended to by Dr. Way-ling New, a Cambridge graduate who was in charge of the Chinese Red Cross Corps which went to Japan some weeks ago. It was stated that Gen. Hsu was suffering seriously from loss of blood as the bullet had struck a vein, and that his condition was extremely critical. He was much better on Sunday afternoon and was able to engage in conversation with his friends and relatives. He was, however, very weak, and the doctors were unable to say whether he would recover or not. The bullet had not been located or extracted at the time the announcement was made. It was stated that the bodyguard's condition was not so serious as the bullet did not touch the brain. He was

conscious on Sunday afternoon and able to answer questions.

Gen. Hsu, who was dressed in a pair of silk woollen-padded trousers and a silk woollen-padded gown at the time, was later visited by a number of lead-



GEN. HSU KUO-LIANG.

ing officials, among these being Gen. Ho Feng-ling (Military Governor of Shanghai and Sun-kiang), Mr. Shen Pao-chang (Shanghai District Magistrate), Mr. Kuan Chun (senior Chinese Magistrate, International Mixed Court), the Commissioners of the International and the French Police, etc.

ASSAILANT'S STATEMENT.

Immediately upon receipt of the news, Gen. Ho Feng-ling issued an order appointing Col. Lu Yung-chien, Chief of Staff and Director of the Department of

General Affairs, acting Director-General of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary during Gen. Hsu's absence from office, and Col. Lu, in turn, telegraphed immediately to Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan and Mr. Han Kuo-chun, Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu, informing them of the assault, and declared martial law within his jurisdiction.

The assailant, questioned at Louza Station, said that his name was Li Dah-sung, 42 years of age, married, a native of Anhui and a member of the Kuomintang. He is alleged to have said that he was a schoolteacher and that, several years ago, as a result of reading an article in the press which was uncomplimentary to Gen. Hsu, he decided to shoot him. Being a member of the Kuomintang prior to the overthrow of the Ching dynasty, he considered it his duty to shoot Gen. Hsu.

It is believed, however, that there are deeper political reasons for the attempted assassination than those mentioned by Li. Gen. Hsu was recently openly accused of supporting the Chihli party and was but a short time ago promoted to the rank of full general and a member of the Council of Marshals by the "Four-Men Cabinet." He was mentioned three weeks ago as Commissioner-General of the Shanghai, Sungkiang and Woosung Constabulary, with greatly increased powers, these to include taxes and municipal administration as well as his present duties. One report has it that he arrested a famous Kuomintang leader, Han Hui, who was executed at Nanking some time ago for being concerned in revolutionary plots.

GENERAL HSU'S CAREER.

Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang was born in Tientsin 47 years ago and worked his way up from the ranks. After studying in the Tientsin Military College, Hsu entered the literary examinations and emerged with the degree of *Sui-tsai* (Bachelor of Arts), while still in his teens. After serving in the army, he was appointed an Inspector of Police in the first year of the reign of the ex-Emperor, Hsuan Tung. After holding numerous positions, Gen. Hsu was appointed director of the Chapei Police Bureau by the late President Yuan Shih-kai. Seeing that he carried out his duties a very capable manner, President Yuan promoted him Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary on August 8, 1914, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. On May 26, 1915, the fourth class order of the Chiaho (Excellent Crop) was conferred upon him, and on August 8, the same year, he was given the fourth class order of the Wenfu (Literary Tiger). A month later he received the fifth class Order of Merit.

President Feng Kuo-chang appointed Gen. Hsu High Assistant Official concurrently with his duties in Shanghai, and Gen.

Yang Shen-teh and Gen. Li Shun (former Tuchuns of Chékiang and Kiangsu, respectively,) appointed him their high adviser. Gen. Hsu is at present high adviser to Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, Tupan of Chékiang, Gen. Ho Feng-ling, the Shanghai Military Governor, and Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, as well as the Civil Governors of Kiangsu and Chékiang. He was mentioned in an official *communiqué* as being "one of the bravest, most efficient, most honest and most industrious" officials in Kiangsu.

During the past few years further decorations have been heaped upon him, these including the second class Wenfu (Literary Tiger, bravery), second class Chiaho (Excellent Crop), second class Tashou Chiaho with Sash, second class Paokuang Chihao with Brilliant Rays, fourth class Order of Merit and second class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho.

Recently, as stated, he was promoted full general and made a member of the Court of Marshals. He is well-liked by those living within his jurisdiction and by all foreigners and Chinese who have had the pleasure of meeting him, while the many reforms he has introduced have been greatly appreciated by the local people.

Death of Gen. Hsu

After lingering for nearly 60 hours and making a hard fight for his life, Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang, passed away at 5.40 o'clock on Tuesday morning in the Shantung Road Hospital.

Dr. Way-ling New (Cambridge), who, together with Dr. Ho Li-tsong, was attending the ill-fated General, stated in reply to questions by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that Gen. Hsu was not in actual pain at the time of his death. Complicated pneumonia had set up between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night and the condition of the wounded man became gradually worse and worse. While he was in distress for breath, there was no actual abdominal pain, and, in spite of all efforts at treatment, death came to Gen. Hsu at 5.40 a.m. on Tuesday.

The whole family of the late Director were present when Gen. Hsu died, a number of these arriving from Tientsin, having been summoned immediately after he had been removed to hospital on Saturday night. They were able to converse with him in the earlier part of the evening. Captain Fiori, the Chief of French Police, was also present.

Shortly after death had occurred, the body was removed to the Bureau of Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary, inside the City, and there it is awaiting burial. The funeral service will take place in three or four days' time.

Question of a Successor

Two candidates have been named in connexion with the position of Director-General of Shanghai and

Woosung Native Constabulary, left vacant by the death of Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang, who died in the Shantung Road Hospital on Tuesday morning. Gen. Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, has appointed the deceased Director's Chief-of-Staff and Chief of the Department of General Affairs, Col. Lu Yung-chien, as successor to Gen. Hsu, but the Military Governor of Kiangsu, Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan (at Nanking), desires to place one of his own men in the position. Gen. Chi considers that, Shanghai being within the jurisdiction of Kiangsu, his nominee should take the post. Gen. Ho thinks differently, for Shanghai, he states, is more or less a special area and the Military Governor here takes orders direct from Peking, not from the Provincial authorities. Besides, Gen. Ho claims, Shanghai does not recognize the Peking Government, of which Gen. Chi is a strong supporter, and such being the case he considers that he should put his own supporter in the strongest and most influential position under him.

Gen. Chi Shieh-yuan has telegraphed to the local military officials urging them to send Li Dah-sung, the assassin of Gen. Hsu, to Nanking for trial and execution. Up to the present, this request has been refused.

Li was on Wednesday brought before the Military Court on a charge of murdering Gen. Hsu. The results of the investigation have so far not been disclosed.

Members of the family of the late General have petitioned Gen. Ho praying that the death sentence may be passed on Li in front of Gen. Hsu's coffin when the lid is being nailed, and that his heart and intestines be cut out and offered to the late General as a sacrifice and a sign that he has been avenged.

The body of the late Director was placed in a specially prepared coffin on Wednesday morning in the presence of the members of his family, a number of officials and his former friends.

Gen. Hsu is reported to have left a fortune of \$4,000,000, apart from which \$200,000 had been spent recently in Tientsin for the purchase of land and erection of a house. His second son was to be married next month, and Gen. Hsu had made all arrangements to go home on leave.

Martial law has been declared in Woosung.

It is understood that the bodyguard, Yang Tu-chun, who was shot while attempting to capture Li, the murderer, is now well on the road to recovery and may be able to leave hospital in a few weeks' time. On Wednesday he was able to take food himself.

Dr. Sidney Peill of Tsangchow passed through Tientsin on Tuesday last week on his way to Peking. It is understood that he has made representations at the British Legation about the bandit menace to Tsangchow.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

How to Get the Best Chrysanthemums: Afternoon with Russian Musicians

The Gardening Department of the American Woman's Club had the opportunity of listening to a talk on chrysanthemums by Mrs. Alex. Samson on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Samson has cultivated chrysanthemums in Shanghai for several years and the information she had to give was exceedingly valuable for that reason. The meeting was held in Mrs. Gardner Crane's garden where the chrysanthemum bloom is prolific and afterwards the ladies visited Mrs. Samson's beautiful garden. In giving a brief historical sketch of this "glorious flower of the East," the speaker said that the original parents were small in size even as compared with the Michaelmas daisy. In 1746 the first plants arrived in Europe but they did not appeal and it was not until plants of the large type were sent to the Royal Horticultural Society in England from Shanghai in 1843 that they became popular there.

She gave directions for the cultivation of the plants, for single blooms and for the bush plant, the following for the former. As soon as the blooms are over, the stem should be cut down to within a foot of the soil and the plant transplanted from pots into beds. In the middle of April, cuttings may be taken and set into another bed about nine inches apart covering with bamboo blinds from the sun in the daytime for about a fortnight. In September they are transplanted into the beds or pots in which they are to flower. Liquid manure is given at intervals of 10 days and later at intervals of three days prior to the flowers opening. The crown bud forms in May and two or more branches form below which must be cut off if the bud is required to develop. However, in Shanghai the terminal bud is generally the one which is developed.

The so-called Japanese chrysanthemum had its origin in China but is called Japanese because of the cultivation of that type of flower with a light, airy and graceful appearance. The more formal "ball flowers" have been cultivated by the Chinese to a greater extent.

Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes, who has been for some time past Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, left for Peking on transfer on Friday evening. Ten days ago Mrs. Edwardes slipped on some steps and had to be taken to hospital. Fortunately no serious injury was done and she should be able to follow her husband to Peking this week.

RIVERSIDE POWER STATION CALAMITY

**Bursting of New Turbine on Trial Run with Appalling
Results: Three Foreigners and Four Chinese
Killed: Others Injured**

A SECTION OF THE POWER STATION WRECKED

Three foreigners were killed and one seriously injured in a terrific explosion which occurred shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday morning in the turbine house at Riverside Power Station. At least four Chinese—the number of fatal Chinese casualties is variously reported between four and 10—also lost their lives, while some 15 others are in hospital, suffering from burns and other injuries.

The foreigners killed were:

Mr. J. E. Wilson, switchgear superintendent,

Mr. C. W. Donaldson, representative of the Parsons turbine manufacturers, who was sent out from England to erect the new plant,

Mr. T. Moodie, charge engineer,

Mr. W. Whitelock also a charge engineer, lost a leg, which was amputated soon after the explosion. It is hoped that he will recover.

The explosion occurred in one of the new 20,000 K.W. turbines, which was being run on trial for purposes of balancing. As the three engineers who were in charge of the test are killed, it can only be surmised what caused the accident. As far as is known the turbine was running at normal speed disconnected from its generator. It is thought that the speed must have abnormally increased and that the emergency trip valve, the function of which is automatically to shut off steam in the event of the turbine overspeeding, may have failed to act, which allowed the rotor to attain an abnormally high speed.

THE TURBINE WRECKED.

The fact remains that the rotor burst, and in doing so entirely wrecked the turbine cylinder and the whole of the steam turbine itself. The rotor and fragments of the cylinder were thrown in various directions in the immediate vicinity. Part of the rotor was hurled against one of the steel columns of the building, from which it apparently glanced and buried itself in the 6,600 volt switchboard which has recently been erected for controlling the auxiliary plant in the power house. This completely wrecked a section of the switchboard, thus cutting off the supply to the two main circulating water pumps which were supplying the condensers of two 18,000 K.W. machines, running on load at the time.

The steam end of the turbine is an absolute wreck beyond repair, but it is believed from a superficial examination that the generator is intact and may possibly be serviceable when another turbine is built for it, a matter of at least 12 months.

Immediately after the accident the power house was filled with live steam caused through the pipe serving the turbine having been blown off when the rotor exploded; consequently a total shut down of the power supply took place. The supply on various parts of the system was restored at 12.05 p.m., and the remainder as it became possible to clear things up in the power station and get other machines into commission.

It has been suggested above that the cause of the turbine rotor bursting may have been due to failure of the over-speed trip gear to operate. On the other hand there is also the possibility of the turbine shaft itself having a flaw. It is too early to attempt to pronounce a definite opinion, but at the moment the former theory is considered the more likely.

A PICTURE OF RUIN

Scenes Within the Turbine House

During the early afternoon, when large quantities of *débris* had been cleared away, the western end of the turbine house presented an indescribable picture of ruin. Huge steam pipes and steel girders, twisted into weird shapes, broken castings and broken glass, and brick rubble littered the whole of the entrance, where the giant a few months ago had been brought into the building.

The best view of the destruction could be obtained from the upper platform (which ran along the entire length of the power station), at the point where it had been severed at its western end by the explosion.

The upper portion of the bed of the turbine and condenser where the rotors had once been was a heap of scrap iron. A few yards away from what was apparently the steam end of the turbine one of the 30 or 40-feet high steel supports of the roofs had been twisted by the force of the explosion.

One steam pipe, some three feet in diameter, entering the machine had been broken off at the stop valve. The flange of the valve bore a dull red splash, unmistakably the blood of one of the victims.

FRAGMENTS BLOWN INTO THE RIVER.

Above the scene of the wreck—ago, roof girders, stays and other impedimenta were twisted about in the same manner, while on one side of the roof daylight poured in. Here was where fragments of the cast steel covered portions of the turbine were blown out of

the building into the Yu Foong Cotton Mill's compound, some 500 yards away, Tongting Road and into the Huangpu, at least 400 yards distant.

The portion of the turbine house overlooking the yard on the west side had suffered less severely, but bore evident traces of the upheaval within. This portion is lighted by large glass windows, many of the panes of which were broken. Apertures several feet in diameter were blown out of the northern wall.

"Everyone seemed too dazed to do anything," was the impression of one eye-witness who came on the scene shortly after the disaster. "There were no signs of escaping steam, which had been promptly cut off in the boiler house after the plant had gone up. One could not see the largest gaps that had been made in the roof, and did not realize how much metal had passed through into the road and the cotton mill compound near by. Then the bodies and remains of bodies, and the wounded were brought out. A large force of police were already on the scene, and quickly made arrangements for despatching the wounded and dying."

SOME LUCKY ESCAPES.

Three or four foreigners, who were to be present at the test run, had the great good fortune to be saved through their attention being occupied with some matter at the last moment. "I was standing in my office, intending to go over to the turbine house a few seconds before the explosion," said one of them. "Just as I was about to cross the yard, a man came over to speak to me about something and thus I was saved."

Similarly fortunate was another member of the staff. He owes his life to the fact that something had gone wrong with his motor-bicycle on his way to work in the morning. As the noon hour was approaching, he slipped out to fix it, without notifying anyone of his absence, his sphere of labour would have brought him into the midst of the flying *débris* and two-ton missiles, which filled the air for the moment. While he was away, he had scarcely got to his machine before the explosion came with all its disaster and he was far from it.

FITTER'S STORY

Chou Foo-seng, a fitter, one of the three Chinese wounded taken to the Yangtsepoo Social Centre—a mission school and hospital—was able to give a vivid description of events in the turbine house after the explosion. He was hit, he stated, by a portion of the rotor casing, and witnessed the fatal wounding of Mr. Donaldson.

Although suffering from two broken fingers, a long slash over the mouth and contusions in various parts of his body, he was able to tell a fairly connected story.

"I was up above," he said, "when the explosion occurred.

Seeing that steam was escaping all round us, I told a clerk to rush to the boiler house and get steam cut off by the main stop, at the same time trying to get away. The steam was blinding. I joined the others in a wild rush. I just caught a glimpse of Mr. Donaldson, hit by the broken shaft. Then I was hit myself and collapsed. I think it was part of the top part of the machine which hit me."

Scraps of information emanating from the Power Station indicate that Moodie and Wilson were killed outright. Wilson was standing on one of the platforms. A fragment weighing several hundredweight struck him. He was picked up dead by the rescuers. Moodie is also said to have met the same speedy fate. Donaldson showed some signs of life on being removed to hospital, where he died shortly after arrival.

THE PLANT ITSELF

The building which housed the exploded machine is of very recent construction and built on the most modern factory lines. It is well lighted and the upper portions are built of glass all round: those which were located on the front were entirely blown to bits. The centre of the roof is probably 55 or 60 ft. high, gabled and sheathed on corrugated iron, also the falls, all of which were punctured by the larger pieces like tissue paper, while the entire roof has been turned into a mosquito-net-like surface, the effect being similar to a target having been pierced by a bombardment of shrapnel.

The turbine itself was located in the middle of the room on a platform some 22 ft. high built of concrete which stood immobile after all was over. The turbine had vanished from its place above and the iron pipe railing was a bent and torn mess. The rotor, thought to have caused the accident, is an immense mass of steel, made of a long steel cylinder to which were affixed thousands of steel blades, probably 8000 or 9000. Half of it was found in an upright position, the coupling end up, some 40 feet from its original place, the blades mangled and bent into a mass, beyond repair. The other half, core and blades were scattered over an area of between 300 yd. and 400 yd. radius, the smaller parts travelling with the speed of a bullet. The governor control box, a weighty mass of steel, weighing about 5,000 lb. had been hurled from its high base to a newer place just before the main entrance, yards distant, while a portion of the machine of 150 lb. weight, found a new resting place 75 yd. away.

OPINION OF EXPERTS.

Several experts, who arrived in mid afternoon, one of whom stated that he had been on the spot after no less than nine similar wreckages, declared that this was the worst he had

ever seen, though it was the first of his knowledge to result from a Parsons turbine going to pieces. They were of the opinion that a fault in the core of the rotor was the reason for the disaster, and after an examination of the severed half which stood to one side, were still more certain of this hypothesis, declaring that even if the trip gear had not been in good working order, yet, nevertheless, if the shaft were right, it would never have split in the way it did. If the trip allowed the machine to revolve at a much higher speed, it might have gone to twice the normal, the sound would have warned the engineers that it was not functioning properly. They discounted the idea entirely that an overload of steam could have caused such an explosion. Their calculations, based on normal operating figures allowed the machine 3,000 revolutions per minute and if the trip gear had failed, it was very likely that 6,000 or 7,000 revolutions could have been turned in the minute.

PERIPHERAL SPEED.

A general idea may be gathered of the intense speed of the rotor, if one can visualize a peripheral speed of 60,000 feet per minute, which is the normal running time. In other words the tip of each blade as it whirled its way through the maze of stationary blades attached to the inner casing races through space at a rate of no less than 11 miles per minute. A monkey wrench tossed into their midst, would be cut into particles of mince meat, before one could think. Every blade as it left the shaft burst into space at a speed of half that, probably not over five miles to the minute. The 150 lb. piece of what is now scrap iron had the initial impetus of that velocity, but fortunately both it and the smaller pieces were restrained by their attachment bases or they would have caused catastrophe over a great radius.

A general conception of the size of the turbine and its adjuncts may be obtained from the floor space of the platform upon which it rested. It is between 60 ft. and 70 ft. in length and 20 ft. to 25 ft. wide. The condensing area of the 30,000 or more pipes which turn the steam to water before being returned to the boiler, may be conservatively placed at 50,000 square feet and they are capable of returning to the boilers more than 2,000,000 gallons of water each hour the plant is in operation.

THE BRITISH DEAD

Inquests on the dead men were opened in the afternoon by Mr. G. W. King, H. M. Coroner, the inquiry in the case of Thomas Moodie, charge engineer, and John Edmund Wilson, switch-gear superintendent, being at the Public Mortuary, evidence regarding Charles William Donaldson being taken later at the General Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. Mr. W. C.

Russell, clerical assistant, gave evidence of identification and the inquiry was adjourned until next Friday.

The death of Mr. John Edmund Wilson is very keenly felt, especially amongst the local engineering community. He was known to a very wide circle of friends, and the fact that no one ever spoke of him except by the familiar name of "Tubby" was proof of his popularity. Most of his acquaintances took him for a Scot and his sympathies seemed to be all that way, but he was born on the English side of the border, at Maryport, Cumberland. At the electricity works he occupied the position of switch-gear superintendent and the chief officials speak of his loss as one they very seriously deplore, for he was an engineer of considerable ability and was always ready and resourceful in an emergency. He had a promising career in front of him and his superiors admit that his place will be very difficult to fill. Like all Border men, he was a very keen sportsman, with a special leaning towards golf and billiards. At both games he was well above the average and it was only quite recently that he ran to within a few points of the coveted century in a game of billiards at the Marine Engineers' Institute. The members of this club will miss him sadly, for he was ever ready to lend a helping hand and he was a valued member of the balloting committee.

Mr. Thomas Moodie came from Skelmorlie, Ayrshire. He was formerly an engineer on the str. Toonan and joined the Municipal Electricity Department in April last as a charge engineer. He leaves a wife and two children.

Little is known locally of Mr. Charles William Donaldson, who was a recent arrival and a very quiet man, but those who knew him best at the Marine Engineers' Institute believe him to have been a Glaswegian. He served his apprenticeship at the Grange Ironworks. He arrived in Shanghai about the autumn of last year, coming here as the representative of the turbine manufacturers, who sent him out from England to erect the complete plant, and he was in charge of the machine at the time of the accident, as the Electricity Department had not at the time taken over the machine from the contractors.

The Electricity Committee, the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager and the whole of the staff of the Electricity Department deplore the loss of these valuable lives and extend to the relatives of all the deceased, both European and Chinese, their heartfelt sympathy.

THE Chinese press reports that a Frenchman in Kirin has received permission from Marshal Chang Tso-lin to bring a dozen aeroplanes to Newchwang from Kobe for the purpose of establishing an air service between Mukden and Canton.

ARMISTICE DAY

Service in the Cathedral

The congregation attending the memorial service in Holy Trinity Cathedral on Sunday was not so numerous as in former years, and for this reason a passage in the admirable address by the Rev. W. W. Robbins, touching a proneness to forget, may as well be emphasized; for the day is a great one in history and commemorates great deeds. The congregation was very representative, without being formally so, there being no military parade for the occasion. Following the form set in previous years, the service was brief, simple and impressive in the best sense of the word. The opening hymn, "God the All-terrible, Thou who ordainest," was followed by a passage from the service for the dead, and then the singing of the beautiful psalm, "De Profundis," and the appointed lesson, read by Dean Symons, with its closing words which have been consecrated to the memory of the fallen soldiers: "Their name liveth for evermore." Prayers having been said by the Rev. T. W. Hall, the wonderfully impressive "Recessional" was sung. Buglers and a drummer of the R. M. L. I., standing in the nave, sounded the "Last Post," preliminary to the solemn two-minutes' silence, after which "Reveille" was sounded. The sentiment and faith of Armistice Day were admirably expressed in an address by the Rev. W. W. Robbins, and the service closed with the Blessing, and the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Robbins preached from the text Exodus 12, 14: "This day shall be unto you for a memorial and ye shall keep it for a feast unto the Lord throughout your generations."

A memorial of a great deliverance given by God at a moment when all seemed dark in the history of the Jews. What words could better express the meaning underlying this day, which has become one of the greatest days in our national calendar?

It is perhaps inevitable that, with the passage of time, the day will lose much of its force in appealing to future generations, but for our selves it must always be one of the outstanding days of the years.

A MEMORIAL TO GOD.

It is a double memorial, both to God and to man. It is a feast unto the Lord.

Unless we rule God out of the world which He made, we shall find it hard to deny that He was behind the stupendous happenings of those four years: and though many things which occurred then may have caused us to wonder over His providence and to feel that some of the problems which faced us are beyond our solution, yet they are not beyond the compass of our faith.

Hard as it is to understand the

bearing of events on the future of our world, yet we are assured that God has overruled them in working out His plans, even though they be beyond our comprehension. Hence it is right and good that this day should be kept as a solemn memorial before God.

It may be that some of us do not often come before God in His house of prayer, but let us at least be sincere and genuine in this act of worship and gratitude in making our memorial before the Lord for His deliverance to our nation in the hour of its danger and trial.

It makes all the difference to life, if we can believe that there is a providence of God, working unseen and behind the events of history, for if man be the best and highest entity in the universe life would not be worth living. But we are assured that this is not so. God has ever overruled the acts of men to shape His own purposes. Hence we join on this day in offering our memorial of praise and gratitude to God as our hearts go back to 1918.

A MEMORIAL TO MAN.

But it is also a memorial to man. Truly God works in the world, but He does not work alone.

If men ignore Him, He still uses them and their actions, as of old He used Cyrus of Persia to bring His people back from captivity. But the highest ideal is man consciously and deliberately working with God in order to usher in the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, and the first essential for this service is sacrifice in some form or other. There are many kinds of sacrifice, all of which have their value in helping God's plans for the world. We are here to-day to honour those who gave up everything but honour and courage for what they felt was the call of justice and right, —family affections, position, future prospects—all that men hold dear was laid on one side as they went down into the valley of the shadow of death, and they came not back.

Theirs was the final, concentrated sacrifice of the whole of their present being in carrying out their duty and it is right and fitting for us specially to honour their memorial to-day. But surely it is a poor sort of honour done to them, if it begins and ends in merely standing at attention during the two minutes silence, as our minds revert to those already far-away days.

Can we not also recognize the voice of God speaking through what was fine and noble in them, as it always speaks through man whenever he does in any measure live up to His possibilities? If we do not hear, it is because our ears are filled with the other voices which combine to drown the speech of God, because we are not listening for that and therefore do not hear it.

But on this of all days, in the solemnity of this service we have a chance to hear the voice of God,

calling us by their example to help Him in making the world more like what He would have it be. From them He asked the sacrifice of death, and they gave it, from us He asks the sacrifice of life—the steady, honest doing of the will of God, to carry on the work they died in doing.

Are we too wrapt up in self-seeking and pleasure to hear and respond to the voice of God? It is the higher striving with us, to draw us from the lower, prompting us to make ourselves of some real value in the scheme of things.

Thus and no otherwise, shall we make this day a true memorial of gratitude to our God and of honour to our dead.

Simple and Impressive Ceremony at Hongkong

Hongkong, Nov. 11.

The principal ceremony of Armistice Day took place at noon at the Cenotaph, around which were assembled a large and representative company, including the Governor, members of the Government, naval and military officers, representatives of the mercantile marine and members of the Consular Body.

After a simple and impressive service, the Governor placed a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph, which was followed by many from the public, including one from the Doyen of Consuls, Mr. Gale, the American Consul-General, on behalf of the Consular Corps.

Earlier in the day, services were held in the churches in remembrance of those who fell in the war.

At eleven o'clock a two minutes' silence was observed, after which the Last Post was sounded on Murray Parade Ground and also in Kowloon.—Reuter.

Thanksgiving in Tokio

Tokio, Nov. 11.

The popular thanksgiving ceremony was solemnized this morning in Hibiya Park under the auspices of the City of Tokio, the League of Nations Society of Japan, the Tokio Chamber of Commerce and all the newspaper offices in the city with a view to expressing Japan's hearty gratitude to the Powers for their sympathy and help in connexion with the recent earthquake disaster in Japan. The ceremony was attended by thousands of people. Mr. Nagata, Mayor of Tokio, addressing the assembly, said:—

"I, with the most cheerful feeling that I have had since the earthquake disaster, and on behalf of two million and a half citizens of Tokio, want to express hearty thanks to all the friendly powers which have shown such deep sympathy and generosity to Japan in her recent distress. The kindness we have received from these powers is deeply engraven on our hearts and shall

never be forgotten; for we see clearly that the sympathy was their manifestation of the pure mutual affection of mankind."

In reply, Sir Charles Eliot, British Ambassador to Japan, on behalf of the guests of honour present, said, in part:—

"We have done only what we should naturally do, and yet we are rather ashamed to see that what we did towards relief was insufficient. While the eyes of the world are now riveted upon the resuscitation of Japan, the world is greatly surprised at the valour with which the people of Japan have gone through the great disaster and is at the same time delighted to see them engaged in the reconstruction of the devastated cities in such good spirit."

All over the city, national flags were put up to show the thanks of the citizens to all the foreign nations. Concerts, exhibitions of various descriptions and lecture-meetings were also held.—Eastern News Agency.

DARING PIRACIES ON THE RIVER

Lighters Robbed and Laodahs Murdered in the Middle of the Harbour

For a long time past attention has been directed to the amount of pilfering in Shanghai harbour and the British Chamber of Commerce, amongst other bodies, has made serious representations on the subject. Lately the matter has become far worse, and it now amounts to piracy and murder, actually right under the guns of foreign men-o'-war and within pistol-shot of the River Police headquarters. Indeed, piracies have been committed in such a manner that it has been made obvious, in the light of later discoveries, that captured boats, probably with their murdered crews still on board, have been ferried into the Soochow Creek where they actually would jostle with police boats. The daring with which the pirates now follow their trade is said to be due to the almost total absence of any check upon them in the reaches just above the Arsenal and at the mouth of the Huangpu. Recently we published the story of a Shanghai gentleman who, when on a week-end houseboat trip, watched the pirates at work only a short distance above the Arsenal—one man holding up a whole boat-train—and he even had an interview with the river-hawk, who treated with disdain the suggestion that he would be caught and punished sooner or later.

Last Friday afternoon, a foreign firm, whose name it would not be advisable in the circumstances to reveal, sent a cargo boat over to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Pootung wharf to transport 36 cases of Venetian piece goods, valued at £4,000, to

their own godown on the bank of the Soochow Creek, a little distance above the Garden Bridge. The goods were loaded, but for a day nothing more was heard of them. Then the lighter, empty and without a crew, was found on the mud near the Markham Road bridge. The police, who already had been notified, were able to find out that the cases were unloaded early on Saturday on the Chapei side, but they can ascertain no more, nor are they likely to, save by some chance information, for, once the cases are broken up, there is nothing by which the goods can be identified, even by an expert. At the moment there is a ready market for Venetians at highly remunerative prices.

BOATMEN MURDERED.

Naturally, perhaps, an outsider would suggest that the laodahs are the thieves, but the firm's manager states that they were beyond suspicion: they were all old employees who had been working for the firm for eight years or more and could be thoroughly trusted. Furthermore, the Chinese know the ways of their own kind, and he states that the crowd of wailing women on the derelict lighter left no doubt that the three laodahs had been murdered.

Almost as bad a case happened earlier last week. Men on the river actually saw a large cargo boat, carrying Tls. 12,000 worth of goods, boarded and captured by river pirates off Yangtzepoo, in the evening. The pirates themselves were not in sufficient force to get out the cargo and for hours they tried to persuade boatmen to do the work for them. Not unnaturally they were given a wide berth and eventually, when day was breaking, they had to get away, leaving their booty behind them. These are but two recent instances and we are informed that they are not isolated cases, nor are they exceptional ones. They can be substantiated by the authorities at Peking and should serve to show the immediate necessity for strengthening the River Police, both with men and fast armed power launches.

Stolen Piece Goods Recovered in Chapei Woodyard: Two Arrests Made

With the assistance of the Municipal Police, the River Police have been able to make important arrests in connexion with the piracy which took place on the river on Friday. As will be remembered, we reported that a cargo boat was on that day sent over to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Pootung Wharf to transport 36 cases of Venetian piece goods, valued at £4,000, to a godown on the Soochow Creek a short distance above the Garden Bridge. Nothing more was seen of the goods after they had been loaded, and the next thing was that the empty lighter was

found on the mud near Markham Road Bridge, the police later ascertaining that the cargo had been landed on the Chapei side early on Saturday morning. The entire crew of the lighter had disappeared.

As the result of police investigations Det-Sub-Inspector Yorke on Wednesday afternoon went over to Chapei and, with the assistance of the local police, arrested a watchman named Koo Ziang-tsoong, who was afterwards taken to Central Police Station and charged with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing 36 cases of piece goods, valued at \$28,000, the property of Messrs. William Meyerink & Co., A second arrest was made yesterday morning, a shroff named Hoo Eu-zien being taken into custody on a similar charge.

The two accused appeared before the Mixed Court on Thursday, when Deputy Superintendent Woodfield, of the River Police, informed the court that the missing goods were traced to a wood contractor's yard in Chapei, where the first accused was employed as a watchman. The witness applied for a warrant for the arrest of the contractor, and also an order directing that the property, now held by the Chapei authorities, be returned to its owners.

Both applications were granted, and the Court further ordered that the accused be handed over to the River Police.

SIR James Jamieson, K.C.M.G., returned to Canton on Tuesday by the Malwa.

MANY congratulations to Mr. G. Grayrigge on being elected Master of the Paper Hunt Club. A bold rider and thorough sportsman, no one has done better work than he in opening up new country for the Hunt, or more deserves the honour now thrust upon him.

PLAYING at the Country Club on Friday, Captain Barrett, whose break of 148 we noted recently, made another of 147. Mr. Hickling was again the spectator. A little later in the evening playing against Mr. Kearton, Captain Barrett scored an 87 break.

THE Central Brigade was called out on Sunday morning shortly before 11 o'clock to the premises at R220/2 Yunnan Road where a quantity of straw, matches, paper and general merchandise in a suspended floor on the first floor were found to be well alight. The Division found the greatest difficulty in getting up to the fire as, owing to the fumes from the matches and the smoke from the other goods alight, gas masks and respirators had to be used. Also the use of water had to be restricted as the premises were fairly extensive, being a grocery and cigarette shop. The firemen mastered the situation but not before the burning stock had been completely removed, the matches and paper causing the most trouble.

WEDDINGS

Morgan—Gundry

A very pretty autumn wedding was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at St. Joseph's Church, which was profusely decorated with chrysanthemums and palms, when Miss Edith Florence Gundry, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gundry, became the bride of Mr. Robert Morgan, son of the late Mr. Frederick Morgan, former Commissioner of Customs. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father McDonald, S.J. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in soft white brocaded satin, trimmed with French lace and a pearl buckle. The long court train of the same material was trimmed with georgette and clusters of orange blossoms, the veil was of French silk net, and the bridal bouquet a shower of white carnations. The maid of honour, Miss Gladys Gundry, sister of the bride, wore rose pink satin with draperies caught with pearl buckle, and a rose velvet hat with floating ostrich plumes. The little train bearers, Miss Mabel Morgan and Miss Joyce Noble, wore peach colour georgette, with wreaths of tea roses. The bride's mother was gowned in *café au lait* satin, with pleated georgette panels and sleeves and matching hat.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. William Brandt as best man and Messrs. G. S. Gundry and F. Gundry, brothers of the bride, acted as ushers. A very enjoyable reception was held after the ceremony in the home of the bride's parents, 187 North Szechuen Road, which was a bower of bamboo and chrysanthemums, with a large green and white floral bell under which Mr. and Mrs. Morgan received their friends. The bride's health was proposed by Mr. Vizenzinovich. While the guests at the reception were limited to the close friends of the families their numbers, as well as the beautiful gifts displayed, testified to the popularity of the bridal couple. When leaving for the honeymoon, which will be spent at Tabu Lake, Mrs. Morgan wore a dress of brown chiffon velvet under a henna coloured embossed velour coat and hat of brown velvet with uncurled ostrich feathers.

Blood—Lavers

An extremely pretty wedding, attended by many friends, took place on Thursday at Holy Trinity Cathedral, when Miss Doris Lavers, daughter of the late P. F. Lavers of Shanghai and Mrs. Lavers, was married to Lieutenant Morice Blood, R.N., son of Dr. Blood of Birkenhead.

It is interesting to note that the bride is of the fourth generation to be married in Shanghai. Her great-grandfather, Joseph Mackrill Smith, was married to Mary Ann Lefaux in the Cathedral, Shanghai, in 1846; her grand-

father, Frederick Hayley Bell (of Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.) and Elizabeth Mary Smith (mother of Mrs. P. F. Lavers) were married there in 1868; and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Lavers in 1891.

The cathedral was very tastefully decorated with masses of yellow chrysanthemums and rushes, and ivy draped from the pillars; the altar was all white carnations. It was a naval wedding, the bridegroom in uniform and all his brother officers. Among those present were Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson and Lady Leveson, Sir Skinner and Lady Turner, Captain Alington, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, and Mrs. Wilkinson and a number of officers from His Majesty's ships in harbour with many other friends.

The service, which was fully choral, was taken by the Very Rev. Dean Symons. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. H. F. Bell, looked beautiful in a lovely dress of silver tissue, caught up on one side with a large *diamanté* buckle. She wore a long tulle veil with a head-dress of silver lace and carried a bouquet of white arum lilies. The bridesmaids, Miss Thea and Miss Marie Meyer and Miss Marie Louise Newman, wore soft satin frocks of pale pink with wreaths of roses in their hair, and carried Early Victorian posies. The page, Master Ronald Mackay, was picturesque in long trousers and frilled shirt. The bride's mother wore black embroidered in white, with a black hat. Mr. Lewis Andrews attended the bridegroom as best man and Lieutenant Leeds, Lieutenant Bayne, Lieutenant Peachey, Mr. K. E. Newman and Mr. A. E. Seddon acted as ushers.

After the ceremony a large reception was held at 117 Bubbling Well Road, the house of Mr. E. F. Mackay, the bride's cousin, who had kindly lent it for the wedding, and here numbers of people came to wish the happy couple all prosperity. The house was charmingly decorated with autumn chrysanthemums and many handsome gifts were displayed. The cake having been duly cut with the bridegroom's sword, Mr. Mackay proposed the bride and bridegroom's health, which was honoured with three cheers and a tiger, and the bridegroom suitably responded. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Blood left for their honeymoon, which is to be spent up country, the bride wearing a pale grey crepe, with grey panne velvet hat trimmed with grey wings.

Eustace—Grant

On Wednesday afternoon in Holy Trinity Cathedral, which was elaborately decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and palms, Miss Kathleen Grant, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Grant and Mrs. Grant, became the bride of Mr. Owen Henry Eustace, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Owen Eustace. The Very Rev. Dean Symons officiated and Mr. Young presided at the organ. The bride, who was given

NANKING ROAD TRAM TRACK

Difficult Problem of Relaying Our Busiest Thoroughfare: 300 Yds at a Time

The first two days of closing a section of the Nanking Road in order to re-lay the tram lines have indicated that the work can be carried through with less inconvenience than might have been supposed. The system of working through motor car traffic and diverting other vehicles to the cross streets seems to be working very well, and once the public get accustomed to it there should be few if any complaints.

The existing rails were laid nearly 20 years ago and are completely worn out, and constant repair jobs have had their effect on the track, which is now in a very bad state. The worst section is that upon which a start has been made in re-laying, between Fokien Road and Shansu Roads. "Cross overs" will be laid at each end of this section and, when these have been completed, tram traffic will be run on the north side rail. By this means work on the south side will go on without interruption with a full staff of men working in day and night shifts.

It is estimated that the work of laying a 9 in. concrete bed for the new rails will take about two months. Other sections will then be tackled in the same way and, there being five of from 300 to 350 yards' length, it will be at least a year before the new track is completed. Three hundred yard sections have been found most convenient for the work, as it enables re-laying to proceed without closing too many of the cross roads.

away by her cousin, Mr. George Chandler, looked charming in a gown of white marocain crepe draped over French lace and caught with a pearl ornament. Orange blossoms fastened the tulle veil and white roses and carnations formed the bridal bouquet. Miss Doris Grant, sister of the bride, was maid of honour and wore yellow taffeta with a black lace hat, carrying bronze chrysanthemums. The bride's mother wore grey crepe marocain, with a black hat, and carried pink carnations.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Harold C. Eustace as best man, and Messrs. G. A. Haley and W. B. Hughes acted as ushers. The reception was held at 60 Seymour Road, which was decorated with chrysanthemums. Here numerous beautiful presents were displayed. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends Mr. and Mrs. Eustace left for their honeymoon, which will be spent in Foochow. The bride's going away gown was a brown gaberdine coat frock with matching cape.

DOROTHEA'S VOYAGE TO FOOCHOW

Shanghai Yacht's Flying Trip with a Crew of Two: A Fine Performance

Local yachtsmen who sail the reaches of the Huangpu and when time and tide allows set their courses to the islands at the mouth of the Yangtze have sighted the sailing yawl Dorothea more often than not on their cruises. Most amateur sailormen will agree that she is a model yacht—well found, cleanly built and kept, and a just pride to her owner, Mr. C. E. Lintilhac.

A recent description of her in our columns with the particulars of her sale to the Foochow pilotage was read with regret by many who knew her and all who have sailed, which by the way means worked, with her master. News comes of her arrival there after a five-day cruise that will delight the heart of every true Corinthian.

A Norwegian sea captain and a younger Norwegian were engaged by the purchaser to sail her down. At the very last minute, the Chinese crew who had arranged to go also, deserted. If there had been more time, they could easily have got Russians to take their place, but they were anxious to get away, so these two set off by themselves. The Dorothea L. has a heavy mainboom, and big sail area for two men to handle, let alone anchors that require some hauling up, so that it was no small undertaking. The Captain was well over 50 and had been in steamships for many years, although originally a big sailing shipman. The younger Norwegian was a splendid man for the job, having spent years as a boy in small sailing vessels in the North Sea.

They left from just outside Woosung on Thursday October 17. The first three days they encountered very light winds and calms mostly ahead, and only managed to cover 100 miles. Then the wind came strong from north-east and they were soon down to two reefs and storm jib. Off Tongting Light they made tremendous speed overhauling a large steamer. They say they drove the yacht to the utmost, and she behaved splendidly shipping nothing but spray, and steering and handling very easily. She took two days from Tongting Lights to Foochow arriving Tuesday morning.

LAODAHS PLEASE NOTE.

There was a very heavy sea running over the bar, but they had no difficulty in running in, the yacht steering well, and not shipping any water. They said she was the fastest vessel of her size they had ever sailed in. Our local Chinese laodahs might take note. They grumble if two of them are asked to handle and sail a much smaller boat to Woosung. Yet two foreigners, one over 50 take the biggest boat of

the fleet to Foochow, and manage to reef down in heavy weather, and make good time.

"Once a sailor always a sailor" is an old and a true maxim. It is hoped by all his fellow yachtsmen that Mr. Lintilhac will again be seen at the tiller of his own craft before very long on the glorious up-river reaches, or making a long slant for the blue waters of the China Sea.

REV. J. C. KEYTE IN SHANGHAI

A Week's Addresses at Union Church: The Message of the Cross

On Sunday morning the Rev. J. C. Keyte of Peking began his week of Special Services. Mr. Keyte took his text from Hosea Chap. XIV verse 2 "Take with you words" and Isaiah Chap. L verse 4 "The Lord God hath given me the tongue of them that are taught that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary."

The preacher emphasized at the very beginning of his discourse the importance of "words." The modern idea he said is that we should show our faith by our works. Words have their place as well as works and are just as important and under certain circumstances are even more important. Mr. Keyte asked three questions. "Who is the Speaker?" "Who is the hearer?" "What are the words?" Having put his three questions, he expounded each separately and from his own rich experience of men in many lands he developed his theme in a wide all-embracing sweep. The "Speaker" he showed might have been this one or that one celebrated in Biblical History but was not confined to any one class nor to any time. He made it clear that the "Speaker" to-day is he to whom opportunity comes and that he to whom opportunity comes is unfaithful to his trust if he does not use it. He enunciated the conviction that if God gives the opportunity He will not withhold the ability to use the "words." Who is the "Hearer?" The "Hearer" is he that is weary. The point brought out by the preacher here was that "he that is weary" having exhausted his vitality and the power of resistance is an easy prey to temptation and succumbs readily unless the Speaker "takes with him words" words of encouragement, cheer and sustenance. He showed also how that "words" spoken by the clean and faithful could endue the enfeebled with the power of resistance to evil. The third question "what are the words" he dealt with very fully and he showed how the fit word wisely spoken was a comfort to those in distress of body and agony of soul. Here again he drew from his wealth of experience

and in closing he described in some detail an interview brought about by a nurse, an interview which had for the "Speaker" Edward Bok, for the "Hearer" an American doughboy sore wounded unto death and for the "Word" these simple but to the dying very consoling words:—

For the passing souls we pray
Saviour meet them on their way.

It was a most fitting ending to a most impressive service and many were deeply affected.

It being Armistice Day the service was begun by the whole congregation standing and singing the first verse of the National Anthem. Mr. Keyte chose fine soul-stirring hymns and the singing throughout was most hearty. The first of the series of Special Services was a great success and there is every prospect that the whole series of addresses will be well attended and will serve to stimulate the whole of the church life not only of Union Church but of all Shanghai.

AN accident occurred on the Huangpu River on Saturday afternoon shortly after 1 p.m. when the C. N. S. Poyang 1 one of Butterfield & Swire's steamer's, came in close contact with H. M. S. Hawkins, severing the hawser which held the latter to her after buoy and leaving her fastened only by the forward cable. The Hawkins swung with the tide and her length brought her near to the French Bund, where another steamer of the China Navigation Company was tied up to the wharf. Danger was avoided and the ship continued on her swing, approaching the French cruiser Colmar. Fenders were put over the sides of the Hawkins and she suffered no damage, but it is reported that the Poyang's shell plates were damaged at the point of impact.

Cuticura

**Keeps Your
Skin Fresh
And Clear**



The Soap cleanses and purifies the pores, the Ointment soothes and heals any irritation, redness or roughness. Treatment: On retiring

smear the affected surface with the Ointment on end of finger. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Soap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. **Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.**

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SOCIETY'S CONVALESCENT HOME

Where Little Invalids Are Nursed Back to Vigour:
The Hungjao Road House

The completion and successful opening of a convalescent home for the women and children of Shanghai is an achievement upon which the King's Daughters' Society may well congratulate itself. The need of such an institution has long been felt and district nurses and all connected with charitable work have deplored the inefficiency of sending patients still requiring careful attention and special nourishment back to homes where the hardest find it none too easy to keep strong.

Now through the quiet, steady work of the King's Daughters' Society aided by many friends and organizations, notably the Shanghai Race Club, there stands out on Hungjao Road, a large red brick building, with spacious grounds where fresh breezes and sunshine, nourishing diet with scientific and loving care are making over pale and languid little invalids into lusty, romping children. The Home began its beneficent ministry last August, as soon as it was possible to take in any children. Since it has already been functioning so long there will be no formal "opening" of its doors in the usual manner. Instead the Committee and Matron will be at home to all interested on Friday and Saturday afternoons from 3 to 6.30, November 16 and 17. Guests who do not come out in their motors will be met at the corner of Avenue Joffre and Route Ferguson by cars which will ply to and fro. Those coming by tram should take the French Concession line Number 2.

The building itself seems ideally arranged for its purpose, with the sun flooding all the rooms and doors and windows open to the fresh air. At present there are eight children being cared for and as many as 15 or 16 can be accommodated. On the ground floor one enters first the great sun parlour, or play room, equipped with little chairs and tables, couches, and even more important from the children's standpoint, rocking horses, Teddy bears, dolls and doll houses. To the right is the matron's office and reception room, to the left the dining room with its furnishings provided by the Union Church-Sunday School. The clock was given by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in memory of Miss Swinlon, and many articles about the house—toys furniture and the flag-staff and flag—have been given by individuals. The kitchen and pantry are spotlessly clean and great care is given to the menus.

On the first door are the bedrooms, all delightfully light and sunny. In the large dormitory above the sun-room, with its five

beds, two little girls requiring special care were in bed, the older one knitting, the other—a mere baby—with a doll almost as large as she was propped up on the pillow by her. The Gaskin Circle of King's Daughters furnished this room with its white furniture and counterpanes bordered and pictured in blue. To the left is the Matron's room, and beyond that the Mothers' Room, furnished by the Western Circle, while the Town Circle furnished the bed room to the left as the "Garner Memorial," decorating its covers with blue birds and orange flowers. The great attic room, while not yet completely furnished, holds several beds and is as sunshiny and airy as the other.

Outside in the large garden, with its gay flower bed, and space for a kitchen garden, Mr. MacGregor, the Municipal Superintendent of Parks, has given great assistance already and is arranging for shade trees for the further corners of the lawn. A summer house will be one of the later additions. The children delight in the freedom of out of doors and have great sport wheeling each other along the paths in their barrows or playing with the Irish terrier 'Flynn' and his good friend the kitten.

Dr. Aylward, the medical attendant, pays a weekly visit of inspection and makes any other necessary calls. The Home is greatly indebted to the Municipal Council for its kindness in loaning the services of Miss J. Victoria Gregory, one of the nurses on the private staff of the Victoria Nursing Home, as Matron. Well equipped by training and temperament for such a position she has created so happy a home atmosphere that it was not surprising one little boy cried when he had to leave and could only be consoled by the promise that he should spend part of the Christmas holidays there. Two refined young Russian girls are assisting Miss Gregory.

The building is free from debt, but for its running expenses is dependent upon the gifts of its members, friends, and community organizations. Payment according to the financial ability of parents is accepted, but most of the cases are from families unable to meet any part of the cost of treatment. Most of the cases thus far have come through the district nurse but applications may be made from any source and will be carefully considered.

The Convalescent Home Committee, which is itself practically another Circle of the Society, is headed by Mrs. A. W. Brankston as Chairman; Mrs. Harding, Hon. Secretary; Mrs. Bond, Hon. Treasurer; and Mesdames Wells, Milne, Brewer and Miss Alice

Allen as committee members. There are three other circles, the Western, Town, and Gaskin and the general organization is headed by Miss Mabel Jansen as Over-Leader, Miss Turnbull, Hon. Secretary and Mrs. F. E. Hodges, Hon. Treasurer, 100 Route Ferguson, to whom contributions should be sent. The importance of this loving service which the King's Daughters are rendering "In His Name" could hardly be over-estimated and it is hoped that it will receive the unstinted support of the public.

OBITUARY

Miss A. Wallace

WE regret to record the death from malignant malaria of Miss A. Wallace of Hongkong at the Peak Hospital there on November 3. Miss Wallace, who acted for many years as amanuensis to Dr. J. W. Noble, had always prominently identified herself with the various social and charitable activities of the Colony. She was especially interested in the Hongkong Horticultural Society, and only this year had been acting as Hon. Secretary of that body. In connexion with the Ministering Children's League and the Helena May Institute she was also prominently associated, and in many other ways contributed to the social life of the Colony.

Mrs. Wm. McIntosh

WE regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Laura McIntosh, which took place on Tuesday during the absence from Shanghai of her husband, Capt. Wm. McIntosh, the Master of the str. Tungchow. Mrs. McIntosh arrived here from Australia in 1901, the year of the marriage. She was well known to many by reason of her beautiful voice and was recognized as an artist well above the average. For some time she was the leading soprano at St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, Adelaide, South Australia, and for several years she delighted many in Shanghai with her singing and playing, being always counted as one of the leading artists on the programme of any Scottish concert. Unfortunately, she had been so ill for the last four or five years that she had to give up all concert work. Mrs. McIntosh was one of the earliest members of the Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club, with which she had been associated for 17 years. During her residence in China she lost both her father and mother.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery after a service at St. Joseph's Church conducted by Father McDonald, S.J. Many beautiful floral tributes were sent.

THE Government of Chile has addressed a communication to the Chinese Government requesting permission to establish a consulate in Shanghai.

THE FOUNDER OF BUDDHISM

Mr. Dovey's Lecture to the B. W. A. Literary Section

A lecture of unusual interest on "The Story of the Founder of Buddhism" was given by Mr. J. Whitsed Dovey in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Tuesday afternoon. The lecture was given under the auspices of the B. W. A. Literary Section and all proceeds were devoted to the work of the B. W. A. Hospital Aid Department. Mrs. O. M. Green, Acting Chairman of the Association, presided and introduced the speaker of the afternoon with a few appropriate words.

Mr. Dovey's story was based upon a translation of an old Chinese classic compiled in the Tang Dynasty 1,200 years ago, entitled "The Revealed Things of the Ever-Present Buddha." The book gives the myths or legends clustering around the origin and history of the Buddha. It was edited and put into its present form during the reign of Ch'ien Lung, 150 years ago. The quaint slides which illustrated the lecture were reproduced from the woodcuts in the Chinese volume, and being very well copied and coloured made a most attractive addition to the lecture.

Mr. Dovey selected the dramatic incidents in the life of the great teacher and the narrative assembled the most famous of the Buddha legends in a picturesque sequence. Beginning with Buddha's ancestry and proceeding to his miraculous birth, his coronation as heir and visit to the country where the difficulties of the farmers moved him greatly, the tale proceeded to his determination to leave home, his ascetic years, meditation under the Bo-tree, warfare with the devils, his preaching and his disciples.

THE FERRYMAN'S REPENTANCE.

Among the many incidents which Mr. Dovey related, the incident of the Ferryman's Repentance shows the virtue of kindness to the poor, a favourite theme of the Chinese moralist. "One day when Buddha was walking by the banks of the Ganges, he asked a ferryman to convey him to the other side of the river. The ferryman would not do this unless Buddha paid him some money, but was told that Buddha had no money with him as he had little use for it. When this reply did not satisfy the man Buddha lifted himself from the ground and flew like the birds to the opposite side of the river. Seeing this, the ferryman was very sorry and repented that he had not done such a small service to such a wonderful man as Buddha. For ever after he was always willing to do a service to poor travellers without reward."

The story continues with the conversion of Rahula, Buddha's

brother, treachery against Buddha, the building of the first Buddhist altar, the taming of the intoxicated elephants, the reception given by the wonderful parrots, the introduction of Buddhism among the Pagans and his opinion of sacrifice, given to a prince whose mother had been suffering for a long time and who intended to offer a great sacrifice to the gods for her recovery. Buddha told him that if one wished to obtain the blessing of longevity he should do kind deeds to others and not rely on mere offerings to the gods, and if he killed many animals for sacrifice it only aggravated sins.

THE UNDYING LAMP.

Two significant stories are those of the present of the poor peasants who were bringing flowers as a tribute to their king, but who offered them to Buddha instead and were rewarded by their being made Arahats; also of the poor orphan girl who begged all day but received only one copper with which she bought some oil and presented it to Buddha, who ordered the oil to be put in a lamp. When night came the other lamps burned out but this continued to burn brightly and has never since been extinguished.

When the summons of Bo-shun (death) came to Buddha he prepared his disciples for his death and finally, surrounded by his followers, he quietly departed. After his death shrines were built for his relics, his followers carried on his work and finally his worship was introduced into China in the reign of Ming-ti of the Han dynasty, about 60 A.D., as a result of the Emperor's dream of a person of high stature,

shining all over with golden rays, which was interpreted as meaning the introduction of the West.

Forty-two Chinese, including seven women, arrested by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's men in Canton City on charges of being spies of Gen. Chiung-ming, were executed on Tuesday, states the "Eastern Times."

Our old friend, the story of encircling the Settlement with a road to check foreign encroachment, made its appearance in the Chinese press again on Tuesday. It is now stated that the Nantao Public Works' office has the scheme under consideration, and that it is proposed to make a start in the Western district.

A GUARD of honour of the Police Reserve was drawn up on the Customs Jetty at noon on Tuesday when Mr. W. Beatty, Assistant Commissioner of Police, left for Home, travelling by the P. & O. S. Malwa. In addition, many of the Sikh police officers were in attendance to show their appreciation of the work done by Mr. Beatty. On Friday last a high tribute to Mr. Beatty's popularity was paid, when he was entertained to dinner at the Carlton Café by the Police Reserve. Mr. R. G. MacDonald, A.C.P. (Reserve), presided, and among the others present were Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Council, Captain Barrett, Mr. M. O. Springfield, Mr. A. L. Anderson and Major Wainwright. Mr. MacDonald alluded to the excellent work Mr. Beatty had done for the Reserves, and on behalf of their number presented him with a silver salver.

Never Be Without

Zam-Buk

**THE GREAT
HERBAL SKIN CURE**

**Free From
ALL
ANIMAL
FATS**

ZAM-BUK is the purest, safest and most wonderful skin remedy the world has ever known. Whether it be a cut, burn or scald, a bite or sting, a festering, inflamed or poisoned wound, eczema, itch, psoriasis, heat rash, ringworm, chronic sores, ulcers, abscesses or swellings—Zam-Buk should always be applied with the least possible delay. This precious herbal balm UPROOTS DISEASE. It soothes, heals and purifies the skin in a way utterly impossible to any crude salve or fatty animal ointment.

All medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk

Agents: Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd. 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

CORRESPONDENCE

NEW PORTUGUESE
ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I beg to inform you that, with a view to helping (financially and otherwise) those Portuguese who, being married, lose their positions through no fault of theirs, a new Association has been formed in Shanghai under the style of "Associação Macaense de Socorros a Casados."

A Committee has since been appointed consisting of Messrs. A. S. Braga (President), J. C. P. d'Assumpcao (Vice-President), C. J. Machado (secretary), M. P. de Campos (treasurer), and E. E. d'Encarnacao, Lino F. Lopes, C. M. da Rosa, A. P. Zuzarte, C. M. Maher and T. G. J. d'Almeida (assistants).

The Association being in its infancy will necessarily go through various changes: the Committee is now working hard to better as much as possible the rules and by-laws which were drafted by the promoters, and will propose a number of alterations at the next general meeting of members to be held shortly.

A very good percentage of local married Portuguese have signified their approval of the scheme. 80 have joined the Association, and there is no doubt that this number will be considerably increased.

The funds of the Association will meanwhile consist of an entrance fee of \$5 per member, of an annual subscription of \$1 per member, and in the event of there being one or more unemployed members, 1 per cent. of the salary of each working member will be collected monthly, unemployed members to receive according to their individual needs, i.e. number of dependants.

I shall be extremely obliged if you will kindly refer to the above in your valuable paper for the information of the public, if possible in your "From day to day."

Thanking you in anticipation,
I am, etc.

C. J. MACHADO.
Shanghai, Nov. 9, 1923.

MARKET PRICES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Will you allow me to ask in your paper for the solution of a housekeeper's puzzle? The Municipality, in your paper, issue what is supposed to be a guide to prices ruling in the Municipal markets, but should you try, even approximately to rule the prices charged in your book by this standard you are told "Paper price no belong proper" and your market man refuses to be guided by them. If you make any inquiry as I have once or twice done, you are told you cannot

fix your prices by the paper quotations, and that these prices apply to the Hongkew market. Well, why not quote percentage due to the Western markets? The help given should not apply to one district only. At present Western marketmen ask what prices they like, and one seems to have no redress.

When considering extra prices charged in the Western district it should be remembered that in the Hongkew market a large majority of customers pay small money, while in the Western market a large majority have a monthly account and pay big money. Take your monthly account put it into small money and see what the gain is in this alone. People with large salaries pay to save trouble, and the advanced prices do not affect them much, but to many young people trying in these expensive times to manage on small salaries the extra amount is a great consideration, but any reduction results in constant friction with marketman and cook, who will go to those who can afford to save themselves trouble, and ignore squeeze.

Could not our Council who do so much for us fix prices in their markets, and insist that Chinese who hold stalls keep to them? It is a constant wonder to me how the young couples on small salaries make ends meet.

I am, etc.,

A PUZZLED HOUSEKEEPER.
Shanghai, Nov. 10, 1923.

OCCULTISM.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I beg to express dissent from Mr. Horne's assertion that "occultism" is gaining ground in scientific circles.

A perusal of any recent conference reports gives no support to this contention. With the exception of Lodge and Richet there are no names of any importance in its favour. The methods of psycho-analysis have thoroughly discredited the rationale of "occultism" and so far as I am aware the latter has not advanced real knowledge one whit. In short, it is a baseless dream.

I am, etc.

HERBERT CHATLEY.
Shanghai, Nov. 9, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Dr. Chatley takes exception to my statement that Occultism is invading scientific circles, and "proves" his point by showing that recent conference reports give no support to the contention. Occultism seems to have received once more a crushing blow, from which, perchance, it may never recover. Occultism "in short, is a baseless dream," and we Occultists—poor deluded fools that we are—should go and hang our heads in shame for supporting it. I hope, however, in the following lines to show to what extent Dr. Chatley is wrong.

In the first place I want to point out that it is not necessary that Occultism be accepted *en masse* by a scientific congress in order that my contention should be proven true. It is enough to show that what are pre-eminently occult tenets are becoming gradually recognized by scientific investigators as being true, or probably true; it is enough to show that occult theories are reappearing under the disguise of modern scientific terminology.

TRANSMUTATION AND MAGNETISM.

One such theory is that which sees the material universe as gradually growing out of a homogeneous primordial substance, elements being subject to evolution, and therefore capable of transmutation. This fundamentally occult tenet was ridiculed at the beginning of the modern scientific era by those who had become conceited as a result of their new-found knowledge; till the other day the transmutation of the elements was a "baseless dream." To-day the greatest men of science endorse it, under the modern electronic theory of matter. "It appears," says Sir W. A. Tilden, "that modern ideas as to the genesis of the elements seem to reflect in an altered form the speculative views of the Ancients." Not only is transmutation seen as theoretically possible but, as Sir Wm. Ramsay, among others, remarks, an "element has been literally seen to change into another of quite different nature under the eyes of the experimenter." Numerous cases of actual transmutation have been recorded in recent times. Is that not a triumph for Occultism?

The possibilities of Magnetism come within the purview of Occultism: yet Mesmer was derided as a quack. To-day the same phenomena masquerade under the name of Hypnotism, a subject that is taught in a practical manner in leading universities, and used by psychological experts the world over.

That the planets could have any influence on human beings has been labelled a delusion; the belief is growing among scientists that there is a good deal of truth in that. Of course scientists do not accept Astrology as such, but that is of secondary importance. A thing does not change because you give it another name.

LEMURIA AND ATLANTIS.

Among the findings of occult research we have the one-time existence of the now-lost continents of Lemuria and Atlantis. This was for long considered a myth, yet many scientists to-day concur in the belief that this is no myth at all, but a truth borne out by constantly accumulating discoveries, soundings of the ocean's depths, etc.

Clairvoyance, likewise, is a bugbear of modern science. Yet pathologists record clairvoyant phenomena in patients under abnormal conditions, one going so far as to label one aspect of it "autoscopy," that is, the ability

to look within one's own body, noticed in some of his patients. Call it clairvoyance and you are indulging in a "baseless dream;" call it "autoscopy" and you are listened to by "exact" science—exact, chiefly, as H. P. Blavatzky caustically remarked, in finding itself inexact every leap year. The same may be said of Occultism as a whole. Certain branches of knowledge are being studied under the name of "psychical research," but what is that but Occultism reincarnated, rejuvenated, rebaptized, and re-edited? Scientists will continue making "discoveries" that are nothing but corroborations of occult "myths" and "fancies," and because the Chairman of a Conference of "Exact" Scientists does not get up and say, "Resolved, that Occultism is a scientific fact," the doubting Chatleys will brand our beliefs as "baseless dreams."

THE AURA.

Thus, what we call the "aura" has been photographed—a portion of it—and illustrated in the "Scientific American." What we call the "etheric counterpart" of man has been isolated in some instances and subjected to chemical analysis. That man gives off an emanation has long been held by occultists; not long ago it was detected and definitely proved by an extremely delicate scientific instrument, held many feet away from the subject. Dr. Baraduc of Paris, has published, in a book on "The Human Soul," photographs of the auras of various persons. Dr. Enrico Imoda, an Italian, has done work on similar lines and has collected much photographic evidence.

Delicate scientific instruments have done good service to Occultism in other instances. Dr. Bose, the world-famous Indian scientist, has demonstrated to the scientific world the ancient occult teaching that everything—plants and minerals as well—has life, while Prof. Roberts-Austen, lecturer to the Royal Institution, says that "metals and alloys really present close analogies to living organisms."

Metals are sensitive things, almost sentient in their organization, and strangely life-like in their behaviour." Dr. Otto von Schroen of Naples has found "life in stones," "vital sparks in crystals." A "life-less" stone, that was years ago believed by scientists to be perfectly inert and motionless in all its parts—contrary to the occult teaching that "there is nothing still in nature"—is now seen to be the scene of ceaseless commotion, atoms darting about with inconceivable rapidity, and, within the atomic structure, electrons, revolving round and round—according to J. A. Thompson—a hundred trillion times per second! "Life-less" forsooth!

LESSONS FROM THE ATOM.

What is the "etheric vortex", of Larmor, turning in either of two directions, but a repetition of the occult teaching as to the "whirl"

of atomic forces that bring into manifestation physical matter as we know it. The "occult" atom is also a whirl turning in either of two directions, one right-hand and the other left-hand! Can we not see in Sir Wm. Crookes's "fourth state" or "radiant matter" and in Prof. Baskerville's "fifth state" or "frozen ether" an invasion into the occult domain of the seven states of physical matter? "Fohat (primordial Force) digs holes in space" to build the universe, is the occult teaching. The atom, says Poincaré, is only a "hole in the æther." "The former indivisibility of the atom has become the infinitely divisible," says Sir Oliver Lodge. And what does H. P. Blavatzky say? "It is on the doctrine of the Infinite Divisibility of the atom that the whole science of occultism is built." Again, what is the Four-dimensional World of the mathematicians but the Super-physical World of the Occultists? Mr. Balfour, in his Presidential Address to the British Association in 1904, said that "until five years ago, man had lived under the illusion that the things he saw, felt and handled, were plain matter-of-fact. . . . now science declares them to be illusions." What is that but pure occultism?

The occult belief that apes are "degenerate descendants of the earliest man of the third and fourth Races" has been ridiculed, and yet we find Prof. Klaatch saying, at the 1900 Congress of German Anthropologists, that "apes are degenerate forms," and that "the hypothesis of the direct descent of man from apes can no longer be maintained." Prof. Hœckel is strongly of the opinion that man "is not an improved or civilized ape, but that the ape is a degenerate man."

TRUTH THE POOR RELATION.

I could go on multiplying and expanding instances to show that Occultism is no vain delusion, but enough has been shown in support of my contention, and in opposition to Dr. Chatley's "dissent." Occultism has not increased real knowledge one whit, and yet Roger Bacon, an Occultist, was the first after the Dark Ages who tried to usher in the age of learning, and only failed through the antagonism of the Church!

If Occultism has not been of greater benefit to modern science it is because the latter closes its eyes to truth except when it emerges from its own narrow quarter—it is no fault of Occultism. Occultism has ever been the precursor of "orthodox" scientific investigation, and is day by day being vindicated by fresh findings. The greatest "discoveries" of our day are but recrudescences of occult teachings, and these "discoveries" could have been made earlier—and humanity benefited more—did scientists but stand ready to investigate truth from whatever corner it made its appearance. Yet there will always be Chatleys who will discreetly look the other way when their pet

theories are in danger of being overthrown. Truth is sometimes a "poor relation," and when she calls in old-fashioned country garb, they are "not at home" to receive her.

Your readers will perhaps be more impartial, and can judge for themselves as to whether Occultism has in part been vindicated or not. Can the above facts be disposed of with a wave of the hand, meagre and incomplete though they be? What say you, Dr. Chatley? "Baseless dreams"?

I am, etc.,

A. HORNE

Shanghai, Nov. 11, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I regret to say I do not at all feel crushed by Mr. Horne's professed demonstrations of the value of occultism and his denunciations of my scepticism. I once thought as he does but when I inquired into the evidence it became immediately apparent that the "occultists" drew freely from pre-existing rationalist speculations and only counted the "hits" and disregarded the "misses."

All this references only emphasize my statement that this method of investigation makes no addition to real knowledge.

I am, etc.,

HERBERT CHATLEY.

Shanghai, Nov. 13, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of a couple of days ago, you published a short communication from Dr. H. Chatley, in which this gentleman asserted that occultism could never help true knowledge.

This assertion was very baldly stated and I cannot let it pass without a challenge, as it is my opinion that occultism can see clearly through the veil that is before the face of Isis, whilst Western science can as yet, but dimly peer through it.

A man of Dr. Chatley's sphere of influence, should, to my mind, be more cautious in the expression of such dogmatic assertions on a subject accepted by a few to-day, but discussed by many, and which will, by the grace of God, perhaps be generally accepted to-morrow.

I am, etc.,

GUIDO GREGOLETTO.

Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leader in to-day's issue voices some sentiments with regard to the fascinating subject of Occultism; but in touching the fringe, so to speak, of this vast subject and making no mention of its other and more important aspects, the erroneous impression is left on the minds of your readers that Occultism has to do with phantoms, veridical dreams, etc., and nothing else; that, in fact, occultism is nothing but a "cult", instead of the veritable

science that it is. You use the terms occultism and spiritualistic phenomena, and think that the two are interchangeable. It is like comparing a surgeon to a chiroprapist, because they both perform "operations". You will perhaps allow me to correct this impression, which I find quite prevalent among people nowadays, who certainly deserve to be better informed.

As a matter of fact, the "phenomenal" side of occultism, as we speak of it, is a very unimportant branch thereof, and is given very little attention by serious occultists for its own sake. If they have anything to do with it at all, it is because they are reluctantly forced to recognize that in "phenomena" they have the only point of contact, sometimes, with a world that is not as a rule metaphysically inclined, and whose attention could not otherwise be attracted. Prominent occultists agree with you when you say that occult phenomena have so far failed to be very convincing, because of the possibilities of telepathy, and, as Dr. Chatley truly remarks, of psycho-analysis, and if occultists had their way they would leave "phenomena" strictly alone. The world, however, insists on phenomena, and will not study the superphysical on any other basis; to be of practical use to the world, we use phenomena for what they are worth, though this field is limited, and a man, to make any progress in occultism, soon finds the necessity of passing on to higher regions.

One other point I wish to bring up in connexion with your leader. Spiritualistic phenomena, you say, can to a certain extent be explained by telepathy. This is an argument frequently used by scientific men who try to invalidate the evidences of psychical research; yet telepathy is only a name, a label. Its nature is not yet understood by scientific men as a whole, nor is the possibility of telepathic communication definitely established in scientific circles. It is an unknown quantity, and to "explain" one unknown—spiritualistic phenomena—by another unknown—telepathy—is, to say the least, unscientific.

My letter of yesterday's date will give your readers a glimpse of the wider, and generally overlooked, fields of occultism; it will give them corroborative facts that have nothing to do with either telepathy or psycho-analysis, and which must, in the minds of fair-minded people, eager to put aside all unfounded prejudice and, to welcome Truth from whatever unsuspected corner she might emerge, appear as something to be thought over, as something that might in the end be found worthy of being incorporated into their philosophy of life. Occultism has as its field the whole universe, from man to the micro-organism, from stars to a rushlight. Possessed of means of studying nature from its hidden

aspect—hidden because the vast majority of us have not yet developed the faculties with which to contact all of nature—occultism tries to give to the world a grand philosophy of life and the universe based on its wider vision not as speculations, but as the results of experience, of observation, of contact with that hidden side of nature that occultism alone can enjoy. Year by year, as man perfects and refines his scientific instruments and enlarges his vision and his imagination, much of what has been hidden and "occult" is becoming uncovered and "scientific". It is a triumph for science, but it is none the less a triumph for occultism, which is thus being vindicated before a waiting world.

In reality there is but one Nature, neither hidden nor open in itself, but only in respect to man's capacity for viewing it and what has been considered as occult must as time goes by, become more and more open to view. So is there in reality but one science, that which embraces the sum-total of the manifested universe, though there will unfortunately and perhaps unavoidably always be those who, limited in their vision themselves, are suspicious and skeptical of those who claim a wider range of possible experience. Occultism, therefore, also has to do with the life and evolution of man on earth as well as of every other order of creation; it has to do with the life and evolution of globes, of universes of the whole cosmos. It has to do with the constitution of matter and of spirit, with life and with death, with the past and the future. It considers within its yield not only normal and abnormal psychology, but also physics, chemistry, biology, anthropology, the geology, archaeology—in short, every branch of knowledge.

All of knowledge has not yet been disclosed to us, but it is an ever accumulating body, and we would put it all to the service of the world were we but allowed by the modern Pharisees of Science to make our voice heard. Yet in spite of their loud declamations, their "dissents", their accusations of "baseless dreams," our voice is gaining in power and influence, all over the wide world, where thinking men can be found. Steadily and surely men are beginning to see with the eyes of the soul, if not of the body, that a materialistic outlook is the death of the spirit, and spells despair to the quest for happiness, and hopelessness as regards the finding of Justice and Good in the universe. They are beginning to see that a wider, more comprehensive outlook must be achieved if man is to have a philosophy of life that will lead him to self-realization, to Knowledge and Power, and to Happiness.

I am, etc.,

A. HORNE.

Shanghai, Nov. 12, 1923.

Nov. 13.

Your correspondent "Inquirer" suggests a debate between Dr. Chatley and myself on the subject of occultism, for the benefit of those who would like to have a fair presentation of both sides of the question, with an opportunity to judge their relative merits. Though occultism is a subject for the thorough comprehension of which is required something deeper than mere intellect, yet I am willing to meet Dr. Chatley, and if he will undertake to show in what respects occultism has been proven false by modern science, I will undertake to show to what extent occultism has been corroborated by modern science. The public can then judge in whose favour the bulk of the testimony lies. Perhaps the editor of the "N.-C. D. N." would be kind enough to act as chairman and conduct the proceedings.

A. H.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Allow me to supplement the remarks of Mr. A. Horne in to-day's issue of the "North-China Daily News" on the subject of occultism.

Has any one reflected on the occult significance of Einstein's theory and the phenomena upon which it is based. I refer particularly to the new aspect of time, a magnitude which, though never really understood, has been exalted both in popular and scientific thought as one of the ultimate realities. By Einstein's theory things do not exist in a strictly three-dimensional Euclidean space and one-dimensional time, but in a "space-time continuum," whose four co-ordinates are variable and in some degree interchangeable. Here time, which lexicographers, completely mystified as to its real nature, succeed only in defining as "duration," begins to lose the distinctive character to possess; while further experimentation on the same lines may show that the past and the future co-exist in the same sense as Shanghai and London co-exist.

What, then, becomes of the supposedly fundamental concepts of time, length and mass, which the physicist labels T, L and M, and builds therefrom formulae expressing velocity, force, energy and most other physical quantities? Already those magnificent generalizations, known as the conservation of mass and the conservation of energy, are crumbling away. Haeckel and all materialists are confounded; while Laplace's mechanical universe has lost its meaning, since the universe is now regarded, not as consisting of a lot of incredibly hard, little atoms, obeying some wholly inexplicable inverse-square law of gravitation, but as an aggregate of electrical charges, or perhaps ultimately as a vast number of holes or bubbles in the ether.

So much for the destructive

work of science, which must needs begin building anew. Contrary to the old tradition, it is now being forced to extend its inquiries on the occult (*i.e.*, hidden) side. Enough has been done to cast doubt on the old concept of time. Something more may be gathered from popular experience. I allude to that very large group of phenomena ranging from premonitions to definite forecasts of future events. I am aware that some persons will deny them altogether, but there are probably some millions of others who, from their own experience, would agree with me that these premonitions and forecasts are too definite and numerous to be attributed to coincidence. The extremely trivial nature of some of them enhances, if anything, their value as evidence.

If these things are true, if the future is determined equally with the past, we must consent to a drastic revision of our old notions of cause and effect, of personal responsibility and the freedom of the will. A fly walking across a picture may not be aware that the parts it has traversed co-exist with those it is approaching, and may even deny the possibility of anything existing at all beyond its range of vision on either side. Similarly we can view only part of our lives, and that by the imperfect means of memory, though it well may be that from a higher plane of consciousness we could view these lives in their eternal or timeless aspect.

In this connexion I would refer to P. D. Ouspensky's work, "*Tertium Organum*," (English edition published by Alfred A. Knopf), in which, with remarkable insight, he shows the relation of time and space to each other and to life. He treats four-dimensional space, not as a merely mathematical abstraction, but as a medium of that higher consciousness to which the human race will some day generally attain, lacking which there are many phenomena—notably physical life—which we cannot hope to understand, since at present only their three-dimensional images are apparent to us. The interesting part of the thesis is that the fourth and any higher dimensions of space are held to be included in our imperfect time sense; and whenever we are able to perceive four-dimensional space there will still remain to us an imperfect time sense, containing the as yet unperceived fifth and higher dimensions of space.

To pursue the subject much further on these lines is too speculative to be really helpful, but it may be that ultimately spirit will recognize spirit as the only reality, discarding both space and time as the illusion (Hindu, *maya*) of immature souls.

I am, etc.,

MAURICE A. BROWNE.

Shanghai, Nov. 13, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In response to Mr. Horne's challenge I beg to say that I am willing to take part in a public debate on this subject but not on the vague lines suggested by him. I suggest the following conditions:—Mr. Horne shall draw up a *fully documented* statement of *three* distinct instances in which by "occult" means knowledge has been anticipated of an accepted scientific discovery (*not* speculative theory). This statement shall be submitted to me beforehand and the debate shall consist entirely of a critical discussion of this statement. The Quest Society can offer Mr. Horne a meeting for this purpose.

I am, etc.,

HERBERT CHATLEY.

Shanghai, Nov. 15, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There are, no doubt, great forces in Nature that are revealed to some, but they are not to be found in the séance room nor in the hall of science. These forces are purely spiritual and therefore cannot be approached by physical means. Those who are the real masters of Occultism will never, unless when absolutely necessary, come before the public. The men who possess these hidden powers of Nature will never exhibit them to the curious and inquisitive; neither can any obtain these powers by mere study and experimentation. They come naturally to the person whose life is pure, whose thoughts are messengers of goodness, whose heart sings the music of Spirituality and beats with the rhythm of Divinity.

Occultism can be divided into two sections—the Inner and the Outer. Mr. Horne has only dealt with the latter—the mere husk of Occultism. The discovery of hidden continents, clairvoyance, hypnotism, etc., are nothing but empty shells, the most outward fringe of Occultism and therefore of not much importance. There is an Inner Occultism which is most important and which many lose sight of—the Occultism that places the true meaning of existence before mankind and helps humanity onward in its spiritual evolution.

We exist to evolve. Is our evolution limited to one short life on earth? Is there a spiritual death when the body ceases to function, or do we exist independent of matter? These vital problems cannot be solved by science. It is not only impossible but absurd to try to prove the survival of the soul after death by scientific means. If the spiritual masters of the ages have failed to impress immortality on the world, our men of science cannot hope to succeed. Science cannot take the place of religion. Cold intellectuality will never mould the hearts of men as spirituality can. A man of pure intellect without the least hint of God's devotion

is an iceberg—and it is best to steer clear of such.

If mankind has lost faith in its saints, and seers, if scepticism reigns, humanity is doomed. Carlyle, perhaps our greatest modern seer, said, "Scepticism is the black malady and life-foe against which all teaching and discoursing since man's life began has directed itself: the battle of belief against unbelief is the never-ending battle!" And again, "you lay your finger here on the heart of the world's maladies when you call it a sceptical world. An insincere world, a godless untruth of a world!"

Sincerity is the virtue of virtues. Can anyone in his inmost heart sincerely believe that this great problem of existence after death can be solved by mathematical experiments, by abstruse calculations? How long can a belief based on finite proof last? Finite methods can only bring finite results. Only a soul who has seen God—who really "knows, knows, knows" can give us light on this subject and we have had many such glorious ones. They have told us in unmistakable terms that we do exist now and for ever—what other proof do we need? Range all the mighty men of science before the world and place a humble, sincere St. Francis of Assisi or a zealous, fiery Elijah—both men of God—beside them and who will convince us. One word from such men can crash to pieces the cherished theories of these scientists. One look from a Godman is enough to make a sinner a saint, while thousands of lectures on ethics and morals from a man of pure intellect will only make her sneer.

Such are the true occultists, for they possess the greatest, divinest power, the power to mould the human heart, the power to make man in "God's own image."

I am, etc.,

GARGI DEVI.

Shanghai, Nov. 13, 1923.

DESTITUTE RUSSIANS' URGENT NEED.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With Christmas close at hand, and the bitterly cold days which prevail every year at that time rapidly approaching, we are much perturbed on behalf of the poor and needy whom we are seeking to help because of our inability to provide them with clothing.

It is perhaps needless to attempt to describe the deplorable plight of many of the refugees who are fellow-sojourners with us in Shanghai to-day. Yet what is to be seen on our streets by all who look about them with sympathetic eyes but very inadequately reflects the miserable conditions in which many of these destitute men, women and children live, crowded into little Chinese houses, hidden away in the insanitary filthy alleyways of Hongkew, Chapei, and

other sections of Shanghai, ill-fed and possessing neither blankets, bedding, fuel, or suitable clothes with which to protect themselves from the severity of winter when the really rigorous days arrive.

The Refugee Relief Advisory Committee has no money in hand for the purchase of clothing, and only sufficient left in its Soup Kitchen Fund to provide the 600/700 refugees it feeds with one meal of soup and bread per day for a few months longer. The Russian Benevolent Society likewise has come almost to the end of its resources, and knows not which way to turn to meet the demands of the hundreds of helpless people who continually appeal to it for help to subsist, and for medicine and hospital accommodation.

Therefore, Sir, we turn to you—and through you to the benevolent public of Shanghai—with an earnest appeal for further help. We know that Shanghai charity has already been drawn upon almost to the utmost, and that to meet the urgent needs of sufferers from the Japan earthquake disaster many wardrobes were only recently depleted of all that could be spared.

Nevertheless we feel confident that our call for aid will not be totally in vain, especially when it is made known through the hospitality of your columns that anything whatever that can be given—the oldest garments, boots, shoes, hats, caps, suits, overcoats, macintoshes, underwear, stockings, socks, knitting wool, also odd pieces of material that can be made up into articles of wear for men, women or children—will be most gratefully received and carefully utilized.

All such gifts, however small, or large, may be addressed:—"For Refugee Relief," c/o The King's Daughters' Society, 5a North Soochow Road.

Thanking you, Sir, for publishing this letter, and your readers in anticipation for their kindly help,

We are, etc.,

S. W. WOLFE.

Chairman, Refugee Relief Advisory Committee.

MME E. GROSSE.

President, Russian Benevolent Society.

Shanghai, Nov. 13, 1923.

THE WONDERFUL CHINESE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—For some time a large gang of Chinese labourers have been working relaying the track for the Tramway Company at some distance from our office. As I pass there every day where they camp on the sidewalk during the noon hour, I have lately observed a remarkable thing. Some of them are evidently too tired to do anything but sleep, in all kinds of attitudes, on the pavement. But there is another group who surround a man with a book in his hand which he reads to them. On inquiry I found that it was a

novel of the Ming period, written in Mandarin. The reader was, himself, evidently one of the gang. But it was good to see the eagerness of the men to hear this ancient tale about their own country.

An equally remarkable thing is the following,—a street watchman sitting under the electric light standard trying to read a small type novel in the same language. This was a tale about a Buddhist priest of Hangchow and his many adventures.

In both these instances what the Chinese were delighted to hear was not anything of a recent time, or even any Bolshevik literature, but tales taken out of the wonderful story of their own wonderful country. I fear the word "coolie" is too hopelessly embedded in the Shanghai vocabulary, but I would like to see it abolished. It certainly bears the taint of race contempt. Should it be applied to any of the people amongst whom we dwell?

I am, etc.,

D. MACGILLIVRAY.

Shanghai, Nov. 13, 1923.

NOT AS YOUNG AS SHE LOOKS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the interests of the dancing public in England may I correct a statement made to-day in your column "From Day to Day" that our friend the "banana song" has been superseded by a lyric to a lady named Hortense. This said ditty was fast fading into the land of forgotten dance-songs when I left Home in the early New Year and must have been quite gone before "Yes, we have no. . . " became the rage.

I am, etc.,

PALAIS DE DANSE.

Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1923.

COTTON IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—About ten years ago, I had the honour of hearing two or three interesting lectures by Mr. C. Kearsley, in which he told of his experiences in cotton growing in West Africa and Egypt some ten years previously.

During the course of these lectures, he stated that Chinese cotton could be improved by following such methods as had been employed in the above mentioned countries, the methods being chiefly the careful selection and distribution of seed, classification of cotton, and the education of the native cotton growers in irrigation and the use of fertilizers.

I believe that attempts to improve Chinese cotton by the above methods (irrigation excepted) have been carried out during the past few years, but after reading the letters of such well-known cotton experts as Mr. Kerfoot and Mr. Whitworth, (which were published recently in the "North-

China Daily News") and other articles dealing with the cotton trade in China, one can only come to the conclusion that such attempts have proved abortive, and that instead of improvement, the cotton grown in China (together with the cotton trade generally) is actually in a state of degeneration.

A number of people are, at present time, advocating the opening of agricultural and textile schools and colleges, for the education of the Chinese in cotton-growing and manufacturing, but can one expect success from students when the attempts of experts have failed?

These failures only seem to give force to the fact that Africa and China are a very long way apart, and that different methods are sometimes required for different places and people.

If Mr. Kearsley is still interested in the improvement of China cotton, what has he to say regarding these failures?

Have the methods he advocated for improvement been followed, or not?

Lancashire men have been in charge of many cotton mills in China for years past, and even with the highest grades of China cotton grown, the best article produced is little better than a flour bag.

Why this lack of improvement in the quality of the finished article? Is it due to raw material, or labour conditions?

I am, etc.,

CLOGS.

Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1923.

MR. Duncan McNeill left on Tuesday by the P. & O. S. Malwa on a trip Home.

THE very fantastic story of the journey of the young Emperor Hsuan Tung, to Tientsin to pay his respects to the remains of the late General Chang Hsun, was current among the Chinese in Peking, states the "Independent News." He is alleged to have left Peking at eight o'clock Saturday morning by motor, accompanied Prince Tsai Tao, and to have done so without the knowledge of the police or military authorities of the Government.

WE were compelled to open a watch repair department in connection with our wholesale distribution of Elgin, Howard, Standard, Crown and Ingersoll watches and we cordially invite the public to make use of the modern facilities and expert foreign workmanship available.

HEACOCK & CHEEK

16A Kiukiang Road.

(Second Floor)

CLUBS & SOCIETIES

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting: Increasing Chinese Influence

At the annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society held on November 8 the Secretary spoke of the progress made in making the Society indigenous. This was the most notable change in the Society since Dr. Timothy Richard's death. During his regime the C.L.S. was practically a foreign institution. Yet he had his prophetic eye fixed on this devotion to Chinese should be as a consummation devoutly to be wished. But it has fallen to his successors to see the fruition of his hopes. Naturally the changes are silently going on, and are best appreciated by those on the inside.

One significant evidence of the fact is that on the 9th another meeting was held at which Chinese only was used. After Tea Dr. T. H. Li, President of Fu Tan University, took the Chair and spoke appreciatively of the work the C.L.S. He then called upon the Secretary who spoke briefly, dwelling on the changes above referred to, more particularly the fact that for the first time in the history of the Society a full-fledged Chinese Secretary had joined the secretarial group. The next speaker was Mr. Fan Tzu-mei, senior editor of the Y.M.C.A., and former colleague of the late Dr. Young J. Allen, who was then editing the Wau Kuang-pao. Mr. Fan spoke out of a long experience of the great future before literature in China. The Honourable Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was unable to be present, but sent Mr. Yang as deputy, who concluded the meeting with a brief speech.

MARINE ENGINEERS' FOOTBALL CLUB

Withdrawal from League Owing to the Impossibility of Finding Players

An extraordinary general meeting of the Marine Engineers' Football Club was held at the Marine Engineers' Institute on Tuesday. There were present Mr. W. T. Bissett (President) in the chair, Messrs. W. S. Campbell (Vice-President), H. M. Catley (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), Colin Campbell, M. D. Marshall, B. Anderton, P. B. Critchley, T. W. R. Wilson (Captain), G. T. Crawford (Vice-Captain), S. Howard, A. Clarke, J. Falconer, L. Smith, J. M. Bruce and H. Shaw.

The minutes of the adjourned annual general meeting were read by the hon. secretary and passed and signed by the Chairman.

The Chairman said it was regrettable that this meeting had to be called. The Marine Engineers' Football team was one of the oldest in Shanghai, but they were finding it exceedingly difficult to get together a playing team. He did not want to blame the Recreation Club or the Shanghai Football Club, but in the days when he (the Chairman) was a player the idea was to form a League and encourage other clubs to come in, thereby increasing the popularity of football in Shanghai. This had not been done owing to the big clubs claiming the best players. It was time the Shanghai Football Association took the matter in hand and saw that the clubs had a limited number of players and no more. That was the idea when he joined, but it had not been carried out. He had heard remarks passed that the Association were prepared to do so now, but he was afraid it was too late. He asked for the opinion of the players for he quite understood how hard it was for six or eight good men to turn out every Saturday and not get a satisfactory game, but they could not see their way to get any more players.

Mr. T. W. R. Wilson said they were worse off this year than they had ever been.

The Chairman said it would go back to what it was in the old days—two clubs, the Recs. and the Shanghai Football Club.

Mr. A. Clarke said, as a player, that it was no good turning out every Saturday and finding there was not a full team and the men that had to be called in could not stand the whole game; they were simply passengers.

The Chairman proposed that, owing to adverse circumstances and the want of players, the Marine Engineers' Football Club very much regretted to withdraw from the League.

Mr. Colin Campbell seconded.

Before putting the resolution the Chairman said he hoped that, if the Association took a stand and supported them, their best players would come back to the team.

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried.

The Chairman said he would like to thank the players that had regularly turned out for what they had done for the Club.

DISPOSAL OF FUNDS.

The Chairman proposed that the funds in hand should be kept in the bank in the name of the Club and that they should also keep the gear and wait and see if they were still to live. He would also propose that the hospital expenses of one of their players who was injured should be met.

Mr. T. W. R. Wilson seconded and the proposal was carried.

Mr. A. Clarke proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. W. S. Campbell and Mr. Colin Campbell for the work they had done and the interest they had taken in the team. Mr. T. W. R. Wilson seconded.

Mr. T. W. R. Wilson on behalf

of the players who were non-members of the Institute thanked the Committee and members of the Institute for allowing them the privilege of the Institute.

Mr. B. Anderton (President of the Marine Engineers' Institute) said they would still be pleased to extend to the players the privileges of the Institute.

A GREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION OF PEPS

Their Unique Value in Throat and Chest Ailments

Just now, when widespread suffering is being caused by coughs, cold and chest complaints, it is a matter of interest to know that the eminent British medical writer, the late Dr. Gordon Stables, R.N., M.D., was amongst the first of many distinguished medical men to personally investigate Peps.

"All medical men," writes the doctor, "are agreed that science is gradually lengthening the life of men. My own opinion is that, but for the curse of overcrowding and the consequent breathing of germ-laden polluted air, any person, given a fair start, ought to live to the full five score years at last. Science has now made another great stride forward in this direction by discovering for our use a balsam destined to revolutionize treatment of throat and chest ailments."

"In our country alone there are tens of thousands of chest sufferers who can never hope to get away and breathe the rich, lung-strengthening air of the pine forests, but now by this discovery the medicinal virtue of this same balsamic curative air is captured for them and condensed into the wonderful little tablets known as PEPS. Thus, through the medium of Peps, we obtain, literally, the benefits of the pine forest in our own home."

"A Peps tablet is simply allowed to dissolve on the tongue when it liberates balsamic pine essences in the form of volatile fumes. These, breathed down the lung-tubes straightway come into contact with all the irritated lining membranes of the air-passages. You cannot possibly get at these tubes or other vital inner tissues of the chest and lungs by swallowing cough mixtures, or other liquid medicine into the stomach."

"As a medical man it seems to me that the value of this marvellous Peps remedy is two-fold. First it completely allays the irritation and tickling—in other words—the sub-acute inflammation of the lining membrane of air-pipes and lungs; and, secondly, it kills and destroys the germs of disease itself. One can easily understand, therefore, how an incipient cold or chill so treated can go no further."

Act on this great doctor's recommendation and secure a bottle of Peps from your regular medicine vendor to-day or from Agents: Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Shanghai.

SPORT

SHANGHAI AUTUMN
RACE MEETINGAn Interesting Function at the
Grand Stand: How Mr. Stitt
Lost the Jockey Cup

STEWARDS.—Messrs. G. H. Stitt (Chairman), H. E. Arnold, C. G. S. Mackie, A. D. Bell, W. L. Merriman, A. W. Burkill, H. H. Read.

CLERKS OF THE COURSE.—Messrs. S. W. Pratt, G. Willeumier.

SECRETARY.—Mr. A. W. Olsen.

SCALES.—Messrs. G. H. Stitt, A. W. Burkill, H. E. Arnold.

TELEGRAPHS AND NUMBERS.—Messrs. W. L. Merriman, A. D. Bell.

PARI-MUTUELS AND SWEEPS.—Messrs. H. H. Read, W. L. Merriman.

JUDGES.—Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie, F. B. Marshall.

TIME KEEPER.—Mr. W. G. Pirie.

STARTER.—Dr. S. W. Pratt.

ASSISTANT STARTER.—Mr. G. Willeumier.

HANDICAPPER.—Mr. F. Milner.

Prior to the races on Saturday the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club entertained owners and jockeys, a number of distinguished visitors and several of the leading Chinese members of the International Recreation Club to tiffin at the Grand Stand. After tiffin, Mr. G. H. Stitt, Chairman of the Stewards, said:

"This is an occasion when the members of the Shanghai Race Club have an opportunity of meeting and welcoming their Chinese friends and fellow sportsmen. Though this is the senior racing institution in China, we have a fine growing child next door to us in the International Race Club, and we look to the Stewards and members of that club to co-operate with us in our efforts to keep racing in Shanghai the clean sport it always has been hitherto. We all have a task before us in this effort to keep racing in Shanghai clean, and we of this club require the whole-hearted support of our fellow sportsmen of the International Race Club.

"Well, gentlemen, this is not an occasion for a long dissertation. We are here really to thank our Chinese friends for the presentation of the Chinese Cup, and to express our appreciation of the friendly spirit which prompts the donation of this cup. I, personally, have been fortunate enough to win it this meeting, and I regard it as a great honour. Actually, the only cup which I have not won at the meeting is the Jockey Cup, but in spite of every effort I regret to say I was not able to get down to the weight in time.

Gentlemen, I will ask you to drink the health of our Chinese friends and thank them for their very handsome cup."

The toast was drunk with musical honours and Mr. Chang Nieh-yun replied on behalf of Mr. Chu Pao-san. He delivered a delightfully witty speech which

drew rounds of applause and he re-echoed Mr. Stitt's eulogy of the friendly sporting spirit which characterized the relations of the two clubs, also mentioning the great benefits Chinese personally derived from racing and the good which the sport is doing for the country in general. On Mr. Chang's call a toast was drunk to Mr. and Mrs. Stitt, also with musical honours.

The Chairman then presented the Jockey Cup to Mr. George Pollock and congratulated him on the fine judgment which enabled him to win with his own pony, Standlight, in so striking a fashion. Mr. Pollock was understood to say in the reply that his great regret was that he did not have the pleasure of beating Mr. Stitt as well as the other novices.

THE RACES.

The afternoon's racing did not bring out any of the old-time off-day sensations, for the ponies ran as true to form as on the first three days. That grand pony, Old Bill, once more was the hero of the day. As long ago as the spring of 1920 he was second in the Grand National, he won it the next spring, when he also was the Champion pony, he was again second in the same autumn of the same year, also in the spring of last year and this year. Once more the old pony was saddled for the big race, going out against such fine chasers as Letchfield, Petersfield and Social Union, Spark Plug being the only one who could be said not to have a chance. For once Social Union could not get out by himself. Captain Sassoon rode him well, but all the time Old Bill hung to him and the second time round made the pace himself. Social Union closed for another effort with half a mile to go, but, whilst the spectators cheered themselves hoarse, the wonderful old bay gathered himself and shot out again as fresh as ever, to win by a distance. The two were the better part of a furlong from Letchfield and the others. Mr. Heinzerling, riding his first Grand National, rode the willing Spark Plug hard in an endeavour to get placed and had the satisfaction of finishing in front of Petersfield, but he is not of the class to get in for such a race.

Even the enormous weights and concessions which the handicapper was compelled to impose in the sub-griffins class failed to hold back the few ponies that had shown any form, the very consistent Dunedin winning easily from Sunny Jim, the double winner, whilst Brunswick Black, with 2 lb. off for a place, came in third. The Autumn Handicap gave Columbia his chance and he won handily from the disappointing King's Cross after the latter had led to within 50 yards of the post. Ataman, with a win and two places to his credit, looked very good for the Griffins Handicap, for Mr. Sokoloff took the jockey allowance and rode him at 3 lb. under weight for inches,

with the result that he won rather easily. Harbin and Castle Sycee made all the running for the Consolation Cup and the former had the better of it during the last burst. Republicland had not flattered before, but in a close finish he beat St. Hubert and Seacroft for the Manchu Stakes. St. Paul's evidently has a liking for Nil Desperandum Cups, for he repeated his spring performance, under Mr. Patterson, beating some very smart ponies in good time. The Griffins Nil Desperandum also was done in creditable time, Mr. Liddell riding his Sunfire to an easy two lengths victory. It was rather a drop for Christmas Card, a Derby and St. Leger winner, to come out in the Mafoos' Race, but he had qualified for it and won by a length from Tommy Lad.

The races in detail follow:—

1.—THE SUB-GRIFFINS HANDICAP.—
One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Elkayem's ches., Dunedin	lb.
(Mr. Brand)	158—1
" Jane's ches., Sunny Jim	
(Mr. Hill)	168—2
" Grayrigge's br., Brunswick	
Black (Mr. Greig)	150—3

Also ran:—Anthraxile (Cornfield), Blakken (Henderson), Coq Gaulois (Knoll), Dichroic (Brodie), Digger (Corke), Dunmore (Bremner), Dunrobin (Bauld), Jimmy (Patterson), Mache (Moon), My Chance (Sokoloff), Pontresina (Rose), Rebate (Moller), Relief (Rea), Tapaloeil (Hughes), Thirteen (Heinzerling), Watersmeet (Maitland).

2.—THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.—One
mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Day & Toeg's bay,	lb.
Columbia (Mr. A. N.	
Dallas)	154—1
Mr. Harry White's dun, King's	
Cross (Mr. Patterson)	147—2
" Gilpin's grey, Full House	
(Mr. Knoll)	150—3

Also ran:—Carbon (Bauld), Christmas Card (Rea), Harvest King (Hill), The Knut (Moon).

3.—THE GRIFFINS HANDICAP.—One
mile and a quarter.

Mr. Sokoloff's ches., Ataman	lb.
(Mr. Sokoloff)	149—1
" Day's grey., Woodland	
(Mr. Dallas)	150—2
" Belinda's br., Edenhall	
(Mr. Brand)	150—3

Also ran:—Avondale (Maitland), Day of Surprise (Bremner), Duststorm (Rea), 'Erb (Liddell), Homeland (Patterson), Kupi (Hill), St. George (Greig), Washington (Knoll).

4.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-
CHASE. — Over Morriss' Water
Jump, twice round and in.

Mr. Campox bay, Old Bill (Mr.	lb.
Bremner)	152—1
Capt. Sassoon's grey, Social	
Union (Capt. Sassoon)	158—2
Mr. Hy Morriss's ches., Letch-	
field (Mr. Heard)	153—3
Also ran:—Petersfield (Morriss),	
Spark Plug (Heinzerling).	

5.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.—One
mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robson's ches., Harbin (Mr.	lb.
J. K. Brand)	155—1
Capt. Sassoon's ches., Castle	
Sycee (Capt. Sassoon)	155—2
Mr. Allan's grey, Indiana (Mr.	
Knoll)	152—3
Also ran:—Arbor Day (Dallas),	
Carlington (Liddell), Christmas Morn	

(Rea), Conqueror Dahlia (Maitland), Jack-o-Lantern (Bremner), Little Minch (Hill), Nigg (Patterson), Sovereign (Heard).

6.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

lb.

Mr. Day's bay, Republicland (Mr. Dallas) 147-1

Messrs. Logan & Wilson's dun, St. Hubert (Mr. Brand) 155-2

Mr. Liddell's ches., Seacroft (Mr. Liddell) 155-3

Also ran:—Day of Suspense (Bremner), Toundra (Sokoloff), William (Heard), Young Grey (Knoll).

7.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Half-a-mile.

lb.

Mr. Harry White's p'bld, St. Pauls (Mr. Patterson) 158-1

.. Toeg's grey, Pearl (Mr. Heard) 161-2

.. Gilpin's grey, Sir Colin (Mr. Liddell) 152-3

Also ran: Abie (Greig), Benz (Moller), Charles XII (Hill), Christmas Gift (Knoll), Comanche (Bremner), Dash (Rea), Flying Arrow (Bauld), One-of-Them (Brand), Yenom (Baker), Zaandam (Hughes), Zenda (Maitland).

8.—THE GRIFFINS NIL DESPERANDUM CUP.—Half-a-mile.

lb.

Mr. Liddell's ches., Sunfire (Mr. Liddell) 152-1

.. Fiddes' ches., Right Royal (Mr. Heard) 153-2

.. Makalee's ches., The Chestnut (Mr. Moon) 152-3

Also ran:—Ashinoff (Sokoloff), Digger (Corke), Friston (Maitland), Kentucky (Knoll), Skodsborg (Brand), The Mighty Atom (Hill), Visborg (Braad-Sorensen), White Marble (Moller), Wild Honey (Rea).

9.—THE MAFOO'S RACE.—One mile and a quarter.

lb.

Messrs. Fay & Seth's grey, Christmas Card 1

Mr. Toeg's grey, Tommy Lad 2

.. Day's wh., Re-organization 3

Also ran:—Bokari, Hallow E'en, Strasborg, Little Minch, California, Retentive, Scesaplona, Henryfield, Toplight.

Summary of Racing

The following is a list of winning owners, jockeys and ponies:—

OWNERS.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Messrs. Stephen & Stitt	6	0	1
Mr. Day	5	2	2
Mr. H. E. Morriss	5	2	1
Mr. Campox	2	2	2
Mr. Elkayem	2	2	2
Mr. Liddell	2	1	3
Mr. Sokoloff	2	1	1
Mr. Jane	2	1	0
Messrs. Potts & Mayim	2	1	1
Mr. Harry White	1	2	1
Messrs. Day & Toeg	1	2	1
Mr. Toeg	1	2	1
Mr. Allan	1	1	2
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White	1	1	0
Messrs. We Two	1	1	0
Mr. Gilpin	1	0	2
Mr. Robson	1	0	1
Mrs. C. R., Burkill	1	0	0
Mr. Risk	1	0	0
Mr. Dod	1	0	0
Messrs. Fay & Seth	1	0	0
Captain R. E. Sassoon	0	3	2
Messrs. Logan & Wilson	0	2	2
Mr. Belinda	0	2	1
Mr. W. McBain	0	2	1
Mr. Nuggett	0	2	0
Messrs. A. B. and J. Rosenfeld	0	2	0
Messrs. Arnhold & Sassoon	0	1	2
Mr. Mur-Hol	0	1	2
Mr. Kenjoy	0	1	0
Mr. Fiddes	0	1	0
Mr. Grayrigge	0	0	2

	1st	2nd	3rd
Mr. Makalee	0	0	2
Mr. R. J. Patterson	0	0	1
Messrs. Lalcaca & Bauld	0	0	1
Mr. Durgor	0	0	1
Mr. Dayton	0	0	1

JOCKEYS.

	1st	2nd	3rd
W. Hill	8	2	4
A. N. Dallas	5	4	2
J. K. Brand	4	3	4
E. Moller	3	1	2
C. R. Burkill	3	1	1
S. B. M. Bremner	2	4	5
A. Knoll	2	4	5
S. R. Patterson	2	4	1
J. H. Liddell	2	1	4
M. M. Sokoloff	2	1	1
H. E. Morriss	2	1	0
R. F. Stewart	2	0	0
A. J. Heard	1	5	2
G. A. Pollock	1	0	0
R. E. Sassoon	0	3	2
G. D. Matcham	0	2	0
A. Hughes	0	1	0
J. C. Greig	0	0	3
R. Moon	0	0	2
C. F. Taylor	0	0	1

PONIES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
Old Bill	2	2	2
Woodland King	2	2	0
Ataman	2	1	1
Sunny Jim	2	1	0
Harvest King	2	0	1
Dumdin	2	0	1
Abbeyfield	2	0	0
Cock o' the North	2	0	0
Coq Gaulois	2	0	0
Kupi	2	0	0
Columbia	1	2	1
White Knight	1	1	0
Young Bill	1	1	0
Washington	1	0	1
Mirzapur	1	0	1
Letchfield	1	0	1
Full House	1	0	1
Harbin	1	0	1
Shenkoland	1	0	0
Wyvlesfield	1	0	0
The King	1	0	0
Patsfield	1	0	0
Woodcroft	1	0	0
Zoulou	1	0	0
Rebate	1	0	0
Standlight	1	0	0
Homeland	1	0	0
Republicland	1	0	0
St. Pauls	1	0	0
Sunfire	1	0	0
Christmas Card	1	0	0
Castle Sycco	0	2	2
St. Hubert	0	2	1
Edenhall	0	2	1
Thomas a Becket	0	2	0
San Leandro	0	2	0
Christmas Gift	0	2	0
Uncle Sammy	0	1	2
Seacroft	0	1	1
Indiana	0	1	1
Kings Cross	0	1	1
Roman Republic	0	1	0
Danesfield	0	1	0
Dukesfield	0	1	0
St. Blaise	0	1	0
Bokari	0	1	0
Jimmy	0	1	0
Social Union	0	1	0
Pearl	0	1	0
Right Royal	0	1	0
Tommy Lad	0	1	0
Brunswick Black	0	0	2
The Knut	0	0	1
Reelo	0	0	1
St. George	0	0	1
Kashmir	0	0	1
Carlington	0	0	1
Day of Suprise	0	0	1
California	0	0	1
Arbor Day	0	0	1
Roman Merlin	0	0	1
Roman Parrot	0	0	1
Wanderer	0	0	1
Little Minch	0	0	1
Benz	0	0	1
Sir Colin	0	0	1
The Chestnut	0	0	1
Reorganization	0	0	1

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

A Great Match Between J. B. Ferrier and A. Gray

The most important golfing event of the year in Shanghai was played at Kiangwan on Sunday, when J. B. Ferrier and A. Gray met in the final of the Shanghai Golf Club's championship. Very often these finals are disappointing, but on this occasion there was a rare struggle, and those who attended were fully rewarded by an exhibition of hard fighting. The golf itself was by no means so good as may often be seen in Shanghai, but the event provided a contest unrivalled recently. Ferrier won, but the fight which Gray put up evoked the sympathy and applause of the audience.

At the end of the first 18 holes Gray found himself 5 down, and then in the afternoon he lost the first four holes of the second round, being thus 9 down. Gray then made a magnificent recovery, and by sterling play captured the next four, so that he was again 5 down. A series of halves followed, and Ferrier finally won by 5 up and 4 to play.

WEEK-END FOOTBALL

Saturday's Matches

S. F. C.	4. Maritime Co.	1.
St. Xaviers	2. Customs	1
S. R. C.	4. Navy	0

NEWPORT RUGBY FORWARD SUSPENDED

London, Nov. 10.

The Scottish Rugby Union has suspended Neil Macpherson, the Newport forward and Scottish international, for receiving a memento gift on the occasion of presentations made by Newport Town to 23 members of the Newport Club to celebrate last season's unbeaten record. No Scottish player will be permitted to play with or against the members of the Newport Club who have accepted gifts. The Welsh Union sanctioned the presentations.—Reuter.

FAMOUS TENNIS PLAYER'S RETIREMENT

Sydney, Nov. 11.

It is definitely announced that Mr. J. O. Anderson has retired from big tennis. It is understood that Mr. Anderson informed the Australian Lawn Tennis Association that his America trip cost him £500 above his allowances and the Association was not able to grant him that amount.—Reuter.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THROUGH THE TEA COUNTRY OF HUPEH

Where Every Prospect Pleases and Only Man, Particularly
the Soldier, Is Vile

By Our Wuchang Correspondent.

Twenty years ago I went to P'uchihsien for the first time and it took us six days: when I went there a few days ago it took just as many hours! In the first case the journey was made by boat; in the latter case by train, and it brought vividly to mind the amount of time that is annually wasted in China for lack of modern conveniences of travel.

We started out from Wuchang by the night train, and of course had for our travelling companions a miscellaneous collection of "brethren" as they are now called: meaning the scum and curse of China, soldiers. Of course none of them had paid anything. When the ticket collector came round our way and caught sight of our tickets he beamed brightly. Tickets are apparently things of rarity on the railway and the collector looked as pleased as a rate-collector at home when he gets his due on the first application.

P'uch'i was reached before dawn, and when light enough to see we entered the town. It has a very "down and out" appearance. In the heavy fighting three years ago the place was badly looted, and for months was the centre of strife, and from that experience it has not recovered. The place is beautifully situated, and a handsome railway bridge now spans the river, while a tall pagoda on a hill near preserves the luck of the town. The whole of this area of Hupeh is beautiful beyond words, and if ever the happy day comes when China is at peace within herself, P'uch'i neighbourhood should draw a large number of tourists, for the place is well worth a visit.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

Our next stage of the journey took us over the mountains to Chungyang, a long 70 li, but a road every mile of it full of beauty and charm. We wound up the side of a mountain by a narrow path, with luxuriant growths of bamboo on either side, until we reached the summit, where there was before us a great expanse of wild country, with tree clad hills and mountain streams, while here and there the hamlets of the farmers or huts of the wood cutters made a pleasant break. Much bamboo is grown here, and after being cut is floated down the streams till it reaches the river, and from there transported to Hankow or some other centre.

The beauty spot of the trip is at a village called Funghsia.

Here we reach the river, a shallow stream of beautifully clear water, with a sandy bottom and crowded with jagged rocks. Our path skirts the side of a hill with the river on our left, and on the opposite side are low hills covered with trees, many of them in their autumn dress of flaming scarlet and gold, and mirrored in the clear water they make a picture that would rejoice the heart of an artist. The river here is full of rapids and when in spate makes a fine sight as it roars and foams over the rocks.

DEPARTED GLORIES.

We entered Chungyang at dusk, meeting some camels, a very unusual sight in these parts, just as we entered the gate. We had scarcely seen a soldier since leaving Wuchang, but found a few here, though only a few, as most of the garrison had gone on to Yochow for the Hunan troubles. Chungyang is a dilapidated town, which like P'uch'i, suffered badly at the hands of the southerners three years ago. Thirty years ago it was a centre for the tea trade and had a few Russians living there. Since then the tea trade has fallen on evil times, the Russians have long since gone and the old tea hong turned into other uses.

A day's heavy rain there gladdened the farmers for, like the rest of us round here, they were suffering from the prolonged drought. The following day we started off for Tungcheng, 90 li away and not far from the Hunan border. The road here is pretty, but much more level and lacking in the grandeur of the previous stages of the journey. One of the characteristic features of this neighbourhood are the large irrigation water wheels. These are to be found by the river, and are about 40 to 50 feet in diameter. The river is dammed at a suitable point, where the bank is high, and a narrow stream of water turns the great wheel, upon which are fastened oblique boxes into which the water rushes and when the wheel turns and the boxes come to the top they automatically discharge their contents into a long trough, which conveys the water into the irrigation channels between the fields. Thus at a small initial expense the wheel is erected, and works night and day untended, bringing fertility to quite a large area.

Shaping is a large street more than half way to Tungcheng, and there we found a garrison of

soldiers. Pushing on from there we reached Tungcheng just at dark, and crossed a very fine stone bridge at the entrance of the town. This bridge is certainly one of the finest to be found in this province. It is fully 10 feet wide, with a span of nine arches, and is very substantially built of granite. We had previously crossed quite a number of smaller bridges, many of stone, and in good condition, granite being abundant in this neighbourhood.

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT.

Tungcheng is quite a good town, with good shops and educational institutions. It escaped looting in the Hunan fighting owing to the pluck of the Chinese minister at the Wesleyan Mission Chapel. The southerners were rapidly approaching the town after overcoming all resistance, and when the news of their speedy advent reached the ears of the anxious people, the officials all fled and left the town at their mercy. Mr. Yang, realizing that this would mean looting, hurriedly got together some of the remaining merchants, ordered them to prepare food for the advancing army, whilst he and a few followers went out to meet the southern troops. They met them a few li from the town and assured them of a warm welcome, told them that food awaited them, and pleaded with them to abstain from looting, as all they needed would be given them. Pleased with this reception they acquiesced, and the town was saved the fate of the sister cities. Mr. Yang's plucky act was gratefully remembered by the officials and people, and the chapel is decorated with a large tablet recording their gratitude.

Our visit to Tungcheng was in order to open the enlarged mission premises, and the ceremony was attended by all the military, civil and educational officials of the town, who are most friendly and appreciative of the work done in their midst.

AS IN BOXER DAYS.

Our return trip was made via Yangloutung, and here we had some reminders that the state of things of 20 years ago has come round again. In our travels then, it being near the time of the Boxer troubles, we had an escort of soldiers. This experience was repeated, for the road to Yangloutung was dangerous, and the officials gave us a guard. The other experience was the prevalence of opium smoking. Years ago this neighbourhood was cursed with opium, and travellers found their coolies unreliable in consequence. This experience was again ours, for opium was to be obtained everywhere and was freely indulged in.

The road from Shaping to Yangloutung was even more beautiful

than those previously travelled. For 60 *li* we wound up mountain paths with great hills clothed with bamboos on the one side and a mountain torrent on the other. This is, a great place for paper-making. Bamboo is used for this purpose, and strips of bamboo are treated by being placed in tanks with lime then taken to the primitive mill, and hammered with a great hammer driven by a water wheel. The rushing stream, the rhythmic beat of the great hammer, the beautiful scenery, all combine to make these paper mills full of picturesque interest.

THE SHRINE OF BOHEA.

Later on we came great numbers of tea plantations. These were to be found on all the mountain sides, great numbers of tiny shrubs with glossy green leaves being planted regularly on the rough ground of the hill slopes. Yangloutung is the great tea centre. The town itself consists of nothing but tea houses (warehouses) and from June till September the place is a hive of industry, even tiny children earning a few cents a day in picking and preparing the leaves. The tea season this year has been pretty good, though the Russian brick tea trade is much less than of yore.

The nearest railway station is Chao-li-ch'ial, about eight *li* away, and while on the road there we passed hundreds of barrows of tea, two great hampers on each, all wending their way to the station. The road was roughly paved with stone slabs which had been worn into deep ruts by the continual passing of these heavy barrows. One could not but realize the great possibilities of a country such as this if but given the great gift of peace.

After a wait of three hours we got the train to Wuchang, and endured eight hours of mild torture in a crowded van. Here we saw again the quality of these "brethren" with which China is plagued. These gentry stretch themselves full length on the seats, each man taking up the room of four others, and there they sleep in peace, while the other unfortunate passengers crowded together like sardines, have to put up with a meagre allowance of standing room. I noticed one military official and his family, plus a mountain of luggage, who for four persons was occupying the seats of 20! Surely something of a picture of this land at present where every man is out for himself regardless of the rights of his much vaunted "t'ung pao" (brothers). China may be a democracy on paper: but the principles of democracy and brotherly love have not yet reached the fourth class railway carriages of the Canton to Wuchang railway.

GEN TSAO JUI, brother of the President, has been mentioned once more as Civil Governor of Chihli, which post he formerly held, states the "Eastern Times."

THE DESERT PATROL

An Armistice Day Memory of Egypt

CONTRIBUTED

Imagine a warm soft night, brilliantly starlit but with no moon. The sky overhead a deep blue black. Sand underfoot faintly shimmering and still warm from the overpowering heat of an August day in mid desert. Beyond range of the human eye sand and sky merge into deep violet. The silence is broken only by the sound of the company mounts, ill-tempered, complaining, grunting desert camels, the low murmur of the men, the clank of water cans of fantasses, and the wailing song of Egyptian drivers.

"*Kham lelo Kham Youn*"—how many nights, how many days! The company is on a reconnaissance march. Last night at 11 we saddled and started out West on a five-day patrol, taking with us each man his sack of *dhuirra*—feed for his mount, and a corresponding weight of water in his fantasse for himself. At midday to-morrow we will leave behind us our baggage camels with three days' supply of water for us all, and turn to the south-west, describe an arc to north and return to our temporary water dump in three and a half days from now. Our food is the inevitable bully, biscuits, onions, dried dates, plenty of tea and sugar, and a tin of milk per day between eight of us, as compared with one between 16 in camp, desert rations for tea being double the amount allowed in camp, as we must not drink the precious water.

Our dress is helmet, shirt, spine-pad, shorts, puttees, socks and boots—a simple one: our weapons, rifle, bayonet and 300 rounds.

SUNRISE ON THE DESERT.

Our object is to ascertain the movements of the Senussi, capture small patrols or flee if we are outnumbered (for we cannot afford to risk an action whilst our scanty water diminishes, or to have casualties in mid-desert). Meantime we are off-saddling. The camels have been "barracked" and their head ropes tied around their doubled foreleg so that they cannot rise. Guard is mounted and pickets posted. Then each man rolls himself in his blanket and goes to sleep; patrols are fatiguing. At three o'clock the sleepers are roused and, quietly grumbling, they swiftly saddle the still complaining camels and in 15 minutes the column is moving. Then only does the camel cease from grumbling and carry on with his work. Fantasses and mess-tins are strapped tight in their places. The footpads of our mounts make no sound, and our little trailing procession, two abreast or single file as the ground permits, moves in dead silence across the vast desert. Men and probably mounts

are still half asleep, but as the first faint peacock tinge appears behind us conversation stirs; gradually at first then with increasing swiftness the light swells and bursts, and one of the thrills of a life—sunrise in the desert—is presented.

Far away to our right the "scarp" or cliff, marking two distant levees in the desert differing about 200 feet, trails away into a blue line to the west. At intervals are small abrupt hills of obviously volcanic origin as they consist of what looks like burnt rock or furnace clinker, and on the south horizon are bigger hills, or "Jebels," probably 1,500 to 2,000 feet high. Behind us lies a broad sand belt of beautiful, clean, golden sand wrought by the wind into fantastic little hills, and in front stretches a plain probably five miles across, absolutely flat but still only a small area of the vast stretch around us. This plain appears to be fine soil, but is burnt brick hard and fissured with innumerable cracks. Probably no green thing ever sprouted here, as water is non-existent and local tradition has it that no rain has fallen for 30 years. We are now following the old Roman track and many paths are worn into the ground by the camel pads of long ages. When we finally cross the plain and traverse a low ridge of hills through a natural pass the same tracks may be seen worn into solid stone.

AS THE HEAT RISES.

We cross the hills and proceed into rougher country. Halting at 7 a.m., the camels are fed, one of their two daily meals. Gradually the heat increases until one's whole body is saturated with fierce, pulsing warmth, and living for the time being is a burden. To the south mirages appear. Seeming stretches of water appear through which the hills or rocks seem to protrude like islands, and, curiously, these seeming islands cast reflexions on the non-existent water.

At 10 o'clock we barrack for the midday halt, further progress being wellnigh impossible on account of the overpowering heat. A handful of men go forward to the highest adjacent hill as "look out," and with them go a couple of signallers with heliograph to attempt communication with our station on a hill many miles behind us. But the mirage or shimmering heat over the sandhills makes the distant helio signals twinkle and flutter and the signallers give it up and come back perspiring heavily but happy in their escape from the sun. We have fixed bayonets and driven them into the sand. Two men put their rifles so, tie the corners of a blanket to the rifle butts and so stretch out a sun shelter beneath which they lie until three o'clock, when tea will be prepared, and thereafter the jog, jog, jog, of camel marching is commenced again.

A.K.

OFFICIAL CRIMINALS IN THE PORTS

Evils Which Grow Out of the Asylum Afforded to Chinese Official Misdoers by Foreign Concessions

By Rodney Gilbert.

Every little while some incident, or the activity of some Chinese political group, brings up for discussion the old problem of the foreigner's technical or moral right to afford sanctuary to Chinese political refugees. Such discussion is sometimes inspired by a consideration for the foreigner's own comfort and ease; sometimes by a guilty feeling that, in harbouring all China's political discards in Chinese communities which happen to be under foreign jurisdiction, we are infringing to no small extent China's abstract rights, baulking justice in many cases, with no advantage whatever to ourselves. We feel this very keenly when, as often happens, we take under our wing some notoriously corrupt and greedy refugee who has not only misruled and looted his own people over a wide area of the interior but has made things uncomfortably lively for the foreign trader, traveller and missionary as well, and where we see him establish himself in a palatial residence among us, live handsomely upon his boardings in foreign banks and then proceed to stir up fresh deviltries in the interior through subordinates still in the field.

ACTION BECOMING INEVITABLE.

All discussion inspired by such observations in the past has come to nothing long before it ever became really serious because in every instance it was discouraged by the prospective difficulty of getting the interested Powers to adopt a common policy and stand by it. It is one of those unpleasant topics which the Diplomatic Body eschews, moreover, because in the past it has seemed to have much less to do with tangible foreign interests than with abstract Chinese rights. There are many indications now, however, that not only the merchant communities but the diplomats as well will be forced sooner or later to make an exhaustive study of this sanctuary problem, not only out of consideration for China's moral rights and China's welfare but in defence also of the foreigner's most essential rights in China. The many classes in China which are now powerfully moved by the new chauvinistic spirit are undoubtedly preparing propaganda which will make this harbouring of official criminals a strong argument against foreign jurisdiction over Chinese ports and territories. The young nationalistic idea undoubtedly gives birth to many absurdities, but the difference between a good argument and a bad one is coming to be recognized and, when a good argument is hit upon, the Chinese of this generation are learning to ensure that the foreigner shall not hear the end of it. The evils which grow

out of the protection which the foreign communities extend to Chinese official criminals undoubtedly constitutes an argument against the foreign administration of Chinese territory of which we are about to hear a great deal and which we can answer in no way but through radical reform.

Foreign comment upon the prevailing turmoil in China has grown of late into a stormy crescendo. The voices of those Chinese abroad who go on loyally repeating that all is right with the Chinese world have been drowned by the reverberations of the foreign outcry in the Orient. Many times during the past six months it has looked as though China were about to be proclaimed an international outlaw in the Occident. The Chinese chauvinists know that China is not strong enough to assume this position, otherwise not undesirable, so they have found it incumbent upon them to rush to the defence. Their tactics are ever two-fold. Their first method is to deny everything that can possibly be denied, their second is to find some way of putting all the responsibility and blame upon the foreigner. The presence of hundreds of Chinese official refugees in settlements, concessions, ports and leased territory which are under foreign jurisdiction, lends itself readily to this latter method.

A TELLING CHARGE.

We are beginning to hear, for instance, from our Chinese friends of all classes, that a great proportion of the disorder in China is engineered from the ports; that ninety per cent. of the official refugees living under foreign protection are not political but criminal refugees against whom thousands of outraged Chinese people could bring criminal charges if the foreigners would entertain them; that unpatriotic groups and movements, overthrown in China with popular acclaim at a cost of much blood and treasure, continue to thrive under foreign patronage, recuperate and emerge in due course to set back the wheels of progress and reform. It is argued from these facts, which are neither untrue nor exaggerated, that there can be no peace in China while the foreigner retains control over portions of Chinese territory and that no possible check upon Chinese officialdom can be established so long as officials in office can prepare rich burrows for themselves in the settlements, lay up hoards of loot in the foreign banks and and look forward to a pleasant life of ease and conspiracy under the shadow of foreign gunboats when an outraged people will no

longer tolerate them. In short, if the foreigners want to remedy the evil conditions in China which are inconveniencing them so greatly, they must abandon their jurisdiction over their concessions and territories in China and give the Chinese a chance to do some thorough house-cleaning.

This line of argument, which is now being advanced from all quarters, fits beautifully into the propaganda of the nationalists because it serves at once as an apology for conditions in China, puts the responsibility upon the querulous intruder himself, and appears to strike a shrewder blow than usual at extraterritorial jurisdiction.

THE ONLY PROPER COURSE.

There are three obvious ways of responding to this assault. The first is to deny the facts, which no honest-minded resident of the settlements in touch with the Chinese who live in them can do; the second is to admit everything and proceed to abandon jurisdiction over the foreign communities; and the third is to admit that the evils indicated exist, as they are stated in the premises of the nationalistic argument, and then to refute the argument itself by removing the evils.

The whole answer to the Chinese argument which would make the foreigner responsible for conditions in China because of his liberal attitude towards all who claim to be political refugees is a resolution on the part of the Powers to make a sharp distinction between *bona fide* political refugees and official criminals and to deal with the latter precisely as rogues of lesser degree are dealt with. The strict pursuit of such a policy, which must sooner or later be adopted out of justice to both China herself and the foreigner in China, would, as the Chinese affirm, leave us in a short while very few distinguished official guests for the simple reason that only a trifling proportion of the notorious ex-officials living under foreign protection could not be proved guilty of one heinous crime or another under Chinese law.

A REAL FRIGHT FOR OFFICIALS.

It is not to be supposed that a radical reform of the present system of sanctuary would be welcome to Chinese officialdom as a whole. Officialdom as a whole would be distressed and resentful if stringent checks were put upon the use of the settlements by those temporarily ruled out of the great game and the Powers would earn no thanks, but engender much animosity, by helping to bring upon official criminals their several nemeses. Even the chauvinist who delights in pointing out that political chaos is fostered in the ports has relatives in office whose extradition from a concession on a criminal charge or whose expulsion from a settlement he would resent with unreasoning bitterness. Each government in power dilates upon the injustice of harbouring enemies of the recognized admi-

nistration in Chinese cities under foreign rule, but each such government would be terribly upset if the refugees were actually put at their disposal, because it would establish a precedent which might easily be turned some day against those in office. It will be remembered, for instance, how disconcerted Hsu Shih-chang and his ministers were when it was hinted that Mr. Obata intended to surrender President Hsu's dear friends, the Anfu leaders, to his government for punishment.

Bearing all this in mind and being fully prepared for some such official reaction, the foreigner in China has to remember that, face to face with his good friend the chauvinist, his trained understudy, he has his own reputation for Occidental honesty to maintain. If we are to embarrass the Chinese nationalist and offset his arguments for the abolition of extraterritoriality, we must show in the very near future that we are ready to deal with Chinese domestic problems as the Chinese pretend that they would have us deal with them. Some system

must be evolved by virtue of which those guilty of real criminal enterprise, whether in or out of office, will be denied sanctuary, whether the recognized government of China demands their extradition or not.

Under existing conditions the mere right of extradition might become, in the settlements, an unbearable form of tyranny. What is required is an international court which shall determine, in each case of a refugee accused whether or not he has committed offences which do or do not ban him as a reputable resident of a foreign ruled community living on friendly terms with the Chinese people.

Initiative action is at this moment demanded of the Diplomatic Body.

THE Japanese mission to China have left Peking for Nanking, Hankow and Shanghai where they will express thanks to the provincial governments and public bodies for their enthusiastic relief campaign.

SOME FAILINGS OF THE JAPANESE

Tokio Professor on Earthquake: Crimes Due To "Want of Culture"

Prof. H. Takashima of the Tokio University, Tokio, an authority on psychology, arrived at Dairen on November 7 to make a lecturing tour of the S.M.R. Line at the instance of the Mantetsu Reading Society.

The Professor is outspoken, if nothing else. He is relentless in criticizing the Japanese as to how they behaved before and during the earthquake disaster.

The earthquake disaster has of course been a national calamity. The appalling extent of material losses suffered from it is appreciated by all the world. The disillusion that has been thrust upon the Japanese people by exposing their failings in all their naked ugliness has given a severe mental shock to the Japanese, who will find it not at all easy to recover therefrom. Before the disaster seized the nation, the people had lived a life, extravagant, fickle, licentious, and decadent. Self-irritating as it is, this applies to high and low. Makeshift indolence, avarice, and shirking of responsibility have enervated the whole moral being, and the people were, as it were, floundering in the filthy slime of degeneration like the drones drowning in honey. The terrible visitation has laid bare how unprepared the people were for emergency, how low their moral standard was, and also how bigoted their ideas were. Like the loosely-jointed and ill-supported block-buildings, that had all the appearance of sound, stable structures, but came down with a crash in dusty heaps at the first fatal shock of the earthquake, exposing thereby culpable deceit and cunning of the treacherous building-contractors, the smooth, deceptive exterior of the impostors, who had passed off for decent, respectable citizens, have been stripped stark naked to appear in all their native hideousness. The thick flying of weird rumours, the violences committed in a state of mental derangement, etc., were crimes born of want of culture.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

My residence is in what is popularly alluded to as the "Scholars' Quarter" in Hong Ward, but I became disgusted with the barbarities perpetrated by the so-called "volunteer corps." I almost despaired of the Japanese ever attaining the "culture of the gentleman." If Captain Amakasu could have distinguished Socialism from Anarchism and Communism, he would have known that the liberties that might be taken by a single anarchist with the established institutions of Japan could affect in no wise their integral interests. The Captain's motive for killing Ohsugi, the Anarchist, and his flippant mistress deserves sympathy, but there is no call for any movement to

FOR ARMISTICE DAY

Where the maimed fields stretch eloquent and dumb,
Where once was thunder and the blare of pain,
Across the ruins, and the quiet slain
Silence at last has come.

Silence, that washes, as a stealing tide
Washes across the margin of the sea,
Across those level tracts of agony
Where the world's flower has died.

Now from unfathomed silence wells a voice,
A voice of shouting, laughter, broken prayer,
A peal of bells upon the shaken air,
A people that rejoice!

And dimly, while the bugles blow, there creeps
A faint, small sound, half lost among the cheers,
That finds no healing in the healing years,
A woman's voice that weeps.

KATHRINE WINSTANLEY.

CASH

Through the hole in the cash you can see it all,
Sorrow or beauty or gain—
Like China's expanse through a gap in the wall,
Toiling and striving and pain.

A ringlet of metal so round and so smooth:
Infinity's flawless sign,
With a square broken through by our workaday truth
For a window through which it may shine.

O strange is that wealth which we crave and we seek,
Half sordid, half thrilling the soul. . .
It's something like Squaring the Circle, to peek
At the view through that little cash-hole!

CYCLOPS.

petition for a reprieve in his behalf. To my mind, the Captain need not be condemned to death. We will hope that we shall all profit by the severest lesson ever given our race, and should put all our shoulders to the work of creating a new Japan, clarified from the vices of the past ages and actuated by a resolution formed afresh, that is held almost sacred.

The Professor, recollecting the horrors of the disaster, emphasized what frail things human combinations are by the side of nature. He admonishes obedience to nature, but calls it wrong to ignore the powers of science, how undeveloped it is at the present stage of progress, and urges the Japanese race to keep working towards the advance of civilization by harnessing both science and the trinity of truth, goodness, and beauty. He regards the recent disaster as a Heavenly ordeal to the Japanese, and advises the young Japanese in Manchuria to do their respective duty at the present national crisis, having for their example Mr. Carnegie's wish to leave this world better conditioned than at the time of his birth, and to enjoy honestly the consciousness that he had played a part, small as it might be, in working out this improvement.

THE LOVING BALLAD OF THE TWO-TOED TOAD

In view of the dull times we are going through a reader sends us the following verses which are believed to have originated in Canada during the war.

A tree toad loved a she toad
That lived up in a tree.
She was a three-toed tree toad
But a two-toed toad was he.

The two toed tree toad tried to win
The she toad's friendly nod,
For the two-toed tree toad loved
the ground
That the three-toed tree toad
trod.

But vainly the two-toed tree toad
tried,
He couldn't please her whim;
With her V-toe power in her tree
toad bower
The she toad V-toed him.

Dr. Dipper, the well-known German physician who is due back in Peking from furlough by the end of the year, is taking three or four up-to-date German nurses to reinforce the German Hospital there.

AFTER a temporary recovery last week-end, the Pukou train was again several hours late with the Shanghai mails this morning, says the "North China Daily Mail." Can no power stimulate this line to something resembling regularity? One would suppose that it was a little branch line in a remote province rather than the chief trunk line of China. It needs not only a foreign guard but a capable foreign staff to attend to the time-table.



Rose's LIME JUICE

DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.

Prepared solely from pure West India
Lime Juice, and the finest refined Sugar.

Insist on having **ROSE'S**.



For Baby's brothers and sisters, too!

To grow from babyhood into sturdy, happy childhood, your children need a food rich in body-building qualities, and a food that will not tax their delicate digestions. Plenty of milk is what they require, milk in its safest, most suitable form—Glaxo.

Glaxo is pure, rich milk, made easily digestible and germ-free by the Glaxo Process. Packed in an air-tight, sealed tin, safe from contamination, it safeguards the children from diarrhoea and many other diseases borne by ordinary milk.

Ask your Doctor!

Let them drink

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

every day, and make their milk-puddings,
custards, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with GLAXO

Write to The British Medical Imports Co., 432 Klaklang Road, Shanghai
for Free Sample of Glaxo and booklet.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Nov. 16.

OFFICIAL RATES.

Bank's demand selling rate for
£1 at 3/2½ = Tls. 6.29 at 7235 =
\$8.69

Bank's demand selling rate for
G.\$100 at 69 = Tls. 144.93 at 7235
= \$200.32

Mex. Dollars, market rate	72575
Native Interest	35
Copper Cash	248.50
Bar Silver	32½
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	Fr. 80.40
New York on London	G.\$4.33½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON—	Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2
Demand	3/2½

NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	68½
Demand	69

PARIS—	
Demand	1273

INDIA—	
Demand	225½

HONGKONG—	
Demand	72½

JAPAN—	
Demand	70½

BATAVIA—	
Demand	187½

SINGAPORE—	
Demand	74½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/3½
4 m/s. credits	3/3½
4 m/s. Docs.	3/4½
6 m/s. credits	3/4½
6 m/s. Docs.	3/4½

NEW YORK—	
Demand	71½
4 m/s. credits	72½
4 m/s. Docs.	73½

PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1350

Closing business done at:—

London T. T.	3/3½
New York T. T.	70½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER.

Hk. Tl. 5.80 @ 3/1½	£1
" 1 @ 1163	Francs 12.96
" 1 @ 69½	Gold \$1.28
" 1 @ 70½	Yen 1.58
" 1 @ 224½	Rupees 2.50
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 15.10	It. Lire 16.82
Marks and roubles	no quotation

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Nov. 16.

It. Lire 16.10	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.93	Tl. 1

Quotations, Nov. 15.

It. Lire 101.60	£1 stg.
-----------------	---------

Week's Exchange Notes

Nov. 17.

At the close of business on the 15th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 17,540,000 and \$31,060,000.

These figures include Tls. 4,790,000 and \$20,970,000 in Chinese banks in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER.

Arrivals were:—

1780 Bars from America.

Shipments were:—

627 Bars to Hangchow

454 " " Nanking

125 " " Hongkong

90 " " Foochow

1296 Bars.

SYCEE.

Arrivals were:—

Nil.

Shipments were:—

Tls. 1,190,000 to Nanking

1,070,000 " Hangchow

Tls. 2,260,000

DOLLARS.

Arrivals were:—

\$1,860,000 from Hangchow

650,000 " Nanking

\$2,510,000

Shipments were:—

\$1,100,000 to River Ports and

Cotton Districts.

70,000 to Chefoo

600,000 " Tientsin

450,000 " Hankow

150,000 " Ningpo

200,000 " Dairen

200,000 " Tsingtao

300,000 " Manchuria

40,000 " Newchwang

100,000 " Changchun

\$3,210,000

SILVER.

London silver is 1½d. higher for ready and 1½d. higher for forward delivery than last week, the price on Thursday being 32½d. ready and 32½d. forward as against 32½d. spot and 31½d. forward a week ago. India was a buyer up till Wednesday, but has since been doing a little selling. China in the early part of the week also bought a little. On Thursday's market India and China are reported as operating both ways, the market closing steady owing to small buyers on account of America. The price of silver in New York on Thursday was 63½, small business done. A feature of the week has been the further large drop in the London/New York Cross rate, which closed yesterday at 433½, as against 444 last week.

EXCHANGE.

Our market has been very uncertain and jumpy, owing to a general stringency of cash. As regards exports, these have really been very little genuine mercantile business offering and the market has been to a great extent in the hands of the speculators, who are reported to be oversold about £1,500,000. The quoted rate on closing last week was T.T.

3/1d. at which it remained till Monday, when it opened at T.T. 3/1½d. and on Tuesday went up to T.T. 3/2d. On Wednesday there was a further spurt to T.T. 3/2½d. but the rate shortly dropped back to T.T. 3/2d. the present level. There are, however, sellers at T.T. 3/3d. for the present month, T.T. 3/2½d. December, 3/2½d. January, G. D. 68½ is the quoted rate but there are sellers at 70½ for the month. For bills there are buyers 4 m/s L/C 3/3½d. November/January and 4 m/s G.\$72½.

New York Cross-rate

London, Nov. 14.

Sterling on New York to-day relapsed to 4.35½.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

China Cotton Weaker after its
Recent Great Strength: A
Strong Demand for
Piece Goods

Nov. 17.

The local markets present no feature of outstanding moment this week. Holders of China cotton have been more desirous of selling than hitherto, and the cotton market, which closed weaker than for some time, has shown a decline, this being also reflected in yarn.

Owing to a further rise in Manchester values and the shortness of stocks in Shanghai, piece goods dealers have shown a strong tendency towards higher quotations, and prices at the auctions have responded accordingly. There is still, however, a considerable gap between local quotations and what Manchester requires.

Although many inquiries have realizing the shortness of stocks, the volume of export business continues small, as holders of stocks in Shanghai are very firm for higher prices than Europe and America are generally prepared to pay.

PIECE GOODS.

With the price of cotton in Manchester up to 20d. the prospect of China doing any business of consequence in piece goods has become more remote than ever, and even the strengthening exchange does not hold out any particular hopes. This is the position in spite of a distinct firmness in the local market, where, realizing the shortness of stocks, dealers have been offering distinct advances. The tightness of native money and the consequent high rate of interest demanded have had their effect upon clearances, and although these have been perfectly satisfactory in some cases, in others deliveries have distinctly slowed down. This latter condition indicates how strongly the belief is held by speculators for a continuance of a distinctly firm market.

Woollens—In woollen goods there has been little doing during

the week, and owing to tightness of money and the mildness of the season deliveries have been slow. At the latest London sales the price of Merinos was fully maintained, while cross-breeds showed an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent.

COTTON AND YARN.

China Cotton—After a spell of exceptional strength China cotton closes easier on the week, and there is much more eagerness on the part of holders to sell than has been displayed for some time past. This is partly due to the tightness of native money, which has also brought about heavier arrivals of raw material, and there also appears to be some anxiety in the minds of the Chinese with reference to the local political situation. This is due to the dispute between Nanking and Chèkiang regarding the appointment of a successor to the murdered Director of the Shanghai and Woosung Native Constabulary. Notwithstanding the decline in price which has taken place, cotton still remains at an almost unworkable level for the spinners. The effect of the various factors mentioned is shown in quotations current on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, where there has been a drop since last week of from Tls. 3 to Tls. 4. Thursday afternoon's closing rates there were:—November 44.60; December 44; January 43.65; February 43.40; March 43.50; April 43.60. The closing market quotations for cotton were:—

Tungchow	Tls. 45
Shanghai	" 43
Shensi	" 45
Ningpo	" 40
Hankow	" 41.50/42

Yarn—Only a small business has been reported in yarn during the week, and at the close the market proved dull. On the Cotton Goods Exchange a drop of Tls. 10 on the average has been recorded, Thursday's closing rates these being:—November 171.40; December 172; January 171.60; February 171.90; March 171.50; April 171.80. As in the case of yarn, cloth has also been quiet, and prices are probably slightly easier.

Egyptian Cotton—Sakellaridis, November, talaris per cantar, 41.20.

Sampin—Owing to the wide movements of American raw cotton and to the unsettled condition of the share markets purchases on the Osaka market have been largely held back. In the second session of the market on Thursday the tone tended rapidly downwards, causing a great deal of confusion among the bulls. Since the highest point reached the market has already lost 10 yen, and in view of the growing increase in the production of yarn there seems a likelihood that the fall in price may be further accentuated. Thursday afternoon's closing quotations:—November 258.60; December 259.30; January 260.40; February 261.30; March 261.10; April 262.50; May 262.60. Yesterday morning's opening—November 261; December 261.90;

January 263.40; February 264; March 264.70.

In their weekly report issued yesterday Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son state:—

China Cotton—Since our last report was written, our market has had a distinctly weak appearance and prices were carried down about two taels from the level of a week ago, and notwithstanding the profit-taking by those who had been engaged on the bull side, the market showed very little resisting power and no rally of consequence has been experienced so far.

The most significant feature of the situation was the sudden weakening of the yarn market in consequence of a general withdrawal by spinners and tightness of the money market, in spite of the fact that the movement of cotton was hardly enough to cause any serious pressure.

In summing up the situation regarding stocks by local mills and scant receipts from the interior marts, we still consider a higher level of prices warranted.

Yarn—During the past week the yarn market has had a generally downward tendency, showing at one time a gross decline of two to three taels, making a total decline of seven to eight taels during the week, due to the Japanese hedge selling and tightness of the money market. Some 4,000 to 5,000 bales have changed hands between dealers for exports and over 2,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—

China Cotton—Though our market during the past week has witnessed some slight reactions, on the whole, however, an advance of about Tls. 0.50 per picul, higher than that last reported may be recorded at the close. Had it not been for the stringency now being experienced in the money market, prices on the local staple would have evinced a still firmer tendency. The inherent strength in the raw cotton situation appears in no way to have been affected by the monetary pressure now being brought to bear on the holders of stocks by their financial sup-

porters, and as these circumstances show temporary features, we may look forward to further increases in domestic cotton values in sympathy with those in Mid-Americans and Indians and recommend purchases on any and every favourable reaction, inasmuch as the prospects at present indicate still higher prices prevailing before the end of the season. Tone of the Market: Firm.

TEA.

There has been very little doing in tea during the week, and the rise in exchange has accentuated the prevailing dullness.

PRODUCE.

Sesamum Seed—There is a continued demand for sesamum seed at considerably higher prices for November/December. In Shanghai there are no supplies to fill November, and the stocks offered for November/December are quoted higher than the Home markets. Chinese reports are to the effect that the crop is not particularly good, and if this proves correct there does not seem much likelihood of China values coming down to the foreign level. In the meantime offers for forward shipment seem hard to obtain.

Groundnuts—Home values for groundnuts have risen correspondingly with the rise in exchange. The local market is steady, and the rumours current for a month past that the crop is a fairly heavy one do not seem to have had any effect on local values.

Hides—Inquiry for small lots of hides continues, but Home values are still considerably below holders' ideas. The Home view of the course of events has doubtless been influenced by the decline in the New York market.

Wool—There is no change to report. Stocks are still very scarce.

Tobacco and Feathers—There is no demand at present.

OCTOBER'S WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBER AT SHANGHAI

The Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets states that the total index number for October is 156.1, which is 10.2 per cent. higher in comparison with the corresponding month of last year and 5 per cent. lower than that of the last month. With the exception of cereals, metals and sundries whose numbers are little lower than those of the last

month, the index numbers of all other groups such as other food products, textiles, fuels, building materials and industrial materials all show a decided tendency of rise especially the last item whose number rises as high as 48 per cent. being the highest in rise.

Our monthly figures since October, 1922, are given below:—

Miscellaneous

Last Wed.	Cereals	Other food products	Textiles	Metals	Fuels	Building materials	Industrial materials	Sundries	Average	Total Average
Feb. 1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oct. "	138.5	130.3	143.4	123.4	176.1	163.3	201.8	128.3	167.4	141.6
Nov. "	134.9	132.7	149.8	131.7	184.0	156.2	198.8	129.4	167.1	143.2
Dec. "	140.7	141.7	151.4	138.1	189.2	160.5	203.0	130.2	170.7	148.5
Jan. 1923	148.5	146.6	157.0	142.6	188.9	161.7	192.8	131.2	168.7	152.7
Feb. "	153.5	150.2	180.9	153.0	185.5	164.7	197.3	133.6	160.7	161.6
Mar. "	149.2	156.2	155.7	162.5	178.5	166.1	199.3	136.5	170.1	158.7
April "	150.1	156.3	154.1	160.3	177.0	168.4	189.7	135.1	167.6	157.7
May "	154.1	159.8	154.9	162.4	169.5	162.3	177.7	134.3	160.6	158.4
June "	153.7	152.6	155.8	157.8	167.7	159.1	172.5	126.0	156.3	155.2
July "	152.8	154.4	155.9	155.8	168.1	160.9	170.8	132.8	158.1	155.4
Aug. "	150.0	148.5	153.8	156.8	164.2	162.4	162.9	132.4	155.5	153.1
Sept. "	153.2	150.3	154.8	166.9	165.2	165.7	173.0	131.7	158.9	156.8
Oct. "	146.1	152.9	160.0	160.8	166.0	166.3	180.6	129.5	160.6	156.1

British Capital in Dutch Indies

London, Nov. 9.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Financier" states that a preliminary agreement was recently concluded between a financial group and the Dutch Indies Government for the establishment of blast-furnaces in Southeast Borneo, each participating in the proportion of two-fifths. The aggregate capital of the new company will be 50,000,000 florins, of which Fls. 20,000,000 will be issued. The greater part of the capital will be British, while American, German and Dutch capital will also participate. The management will be Dutch.—Reuter.

French Index Figures

Paris, Nov. 12.

Ministry of Labour statistics show that the index figure for wholesale prices of 45 descriptions of goods, on the basis of 100 for the price in 1910, was 486 at the end of October as compared with 489.7 at the end of September. The decrease comes from a group of foodstuffs, particularly sugars, coffees and cocoas, but the decrease in the wholesale price has not yet had an effect on the retail price.—French Wireless through Reuter.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. have received the following telegram from their Singapore agents in connexion with the weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore on November 15:—

Average price realized—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$0.49½ per lb. equivalent to 1s. 2d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe \$0.50 per lb. equivalent to 1s. 2½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Offered 289 tons; sold 208 tons.

London quotation November 14, both 1s. 2½d.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways for the week ended November 14, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1923.	1922.
Gross receipts	\$82,470.04	\$72,582.37
Loss by currency depreciation	35,788.04	28,897.84
Effective receipts	\$46,682.00	\$43,684.53
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.79	41.60
Car miles run	116,080	113,738
Passengers carried	2,850,738	2,557,814

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Administration's mines for the week ending November 3 amounted to 97,945 tons, and the sales during the same period to 96,162 tons.

THOMAS à Becket, who for so long has been the breadwinner of the modest Nugget stable, has been sold privately. Mr. C. R. Burkill now has charge of him, but it is generally understood that the pony's destination is Hongkong, where he ought to add considerably to his reputation.

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.

41 SZECHUEN ROAD, Shanghai

Phone: C. 977 and 761

NOTE

CAPITAL INVESTED, with dividends or Interest payable every six months.

At 7 per cent. Doubles itself in 10 years

At 8 per cent. Doubles itself in 9 years

At 9 per cent. Doubles itself in 8 years

At 10 per cent. Doubles itself in 7 years

START TO-DAY TO DOUBLE YOUR CAPITAL

We are holders of large stocks of sound companies whose shares will yield

7 per cent. to 14 per cent. per annum

THE SMALL INVESTORS' COMPANY

Telegraphic Address:

DOUGLAS FLEMING,

"Safeinvest"

Manager.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and with the Board of Trade (England)

With Assets totalling Taels 10,165,190.33.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA

Policies free from all unnecessary conditions and restrictions. Reduction of Premiums for Home Residences

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

A CANTON LAND DISPUTE

British Consul and Vice-consul as Defendants

A Canton land dispute in which the British Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Canton are concerned, came before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner last week, plaintiffs being the Bank of East Asia Ltd., and defendants Sir J. W. Jamieson, K.C.M.G., and Frank Arnold Wallis.

Mr. Duncan McNeill appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson for defendants.

Plaintiffs' claim against defendants as H. M. Consul-General and one of H.M.'s Vice-Consuls at Canton:

(1) For a declaration that the plaintiffs are entitled by virtue of divers mesne assignments, and in particular by virtue of an indenture dated August 4, 1923, to the western half of lot 57 in the British Concession at Shameen for the residue of a term of 63 years granted by an indenture dated November 8, 1898, and made between W. Cowan, on behalf of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and E. Z. Simmons and R. L. Chambers, of Shameen, and who have their title registered in the books kept for the purpose at H. M. Consulate-General at Canton.

(2) For a mandamus commanding the defendants or one of them to effect such registration.

The usual order for pleadings was made.

ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

In H. M. Supreme Court on Monday before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner, Andrew Taylor White brought an action against the Poldi Steel Co. (England) Ltd., to recover Y. 3,000 damages for wrongful dismissal.

It was alleged in the statement of claim that defendants entered into a written agreement with plaintiff to employ him for 12 months, from January 1 last, as their representative in Japan at a salary of Y. 1,000 a month. Plaintiff was dismissed from their service on October 26, and accordingly he claimed three months' salary to date of completion of the term of the agreement.

Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared for plaintiff and Mr. M. Reader Harris for defendants.

An order was made for a statement of defence to be filed.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Tupan of the Air Department, has been relieved of his post, to which General Chow Yu-keh has been appointed by mandate.

FULL COURT APPEAL DISMISSED

Harbin Merchant's Claim on Fire Insurance Policy: Judge Grain's Decision Upheld

His Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner and his Honour Judge Grain, sitting as the Full Court, on Wednesday gave judgment in the appeal case of A. & T. Nastashevsky, a Harbin merchant and his wife, v. the Far Eastern Insurance Company. The decision of Judge Peter Grain in favour of the insurance company was upheld, and an intimation was given that further proceedings may be taken.

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for appellants, and Mr. H. Lipson Ward for respondents.

In giving judgment, Sir Skinner Turner said: This is an appeal from a decision of his Honour Judge Grain, sitting without a jury. The action was brought upon an award which assessed the amount payable under a fire insurance policy issued by the defendant company in the event of their liability being established. The defendant company pleaded various defences—the principal one being the existence of a condition precedent which had been broken, and fraud. The learned trial Judge found both these defences proved and gave judgment for the defendant with costs. Against that judgment this appeal has been brought and it is urged that the facts show there was no breach of any condition precedent, and secondly that there was no evidence of any fraud at all.

The fire took place in Harbin on May 29, 1921, and the whole place (a tobacco factory and offices) seems to have been destroyed: in addition to the goods, etc. covered by the policy, all the books were destroyed, save one which was with the plaintiff in Japan. Certain payments have been made in respect of buildings and machinery under the policy, but the defendants, liable under the policy only for the cost price of goods and materials, contend that they are not liable for these.

THE CONTRACT OF INSURANCE.

The policy, which seems to be quite an ordinary one, is on a printed form with certain typewritten additions. On the face of it, next to the main clause of the contract, is a typewritten clause as to the place where the books may be kept: on the back are nine heads of material covered with an amount against each totalling in all the G. Y. 137,000 for which the policy was issued; and then follow the printed conditions under which the policy was issued. Mr. Wing, for the appellant, suggests that this really means that there are nine

policies: nine contracts of insurance. I am not aware that this was ever suggested in the Court below, but even so I think it is wrong. The contract seems to me to be one contract for a given sum of G. Y. 137,000, though for convenience and some other good reasons the parties have agreed to limit the maximum liability of the company under the various heads stated in the schedule. That being so, the condition on the face of the policy applies to it all. It is not contended that this is not a condition precedent, nor that its breach would not deprive the appellant of the benefit of the policy. It runs as follows:—

"It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the insured will preserve in a place or premises other than the place or premises affected by this policy, and constantly maintain, stock register, invoices, etc."

It is not denied that these documents were kept in the office, which was a "place affected by the policy." It is urged that all it means is that the books, etc., must be kept in some place other than that where the goods affected are stored or kept. But that is just what the condition does not say: it could have, but it does not. And however inconvenient it may be to the insured, I can see no other meaning to be put upon the condition than that put upon it in the Court below and argued before us: viz., that the books had to be kept in some place other than that covered by the policy.

CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES.

That condition was broken by the insured, and the company are entitled to the benefit of that breach.

One other matter must be mentioned here: it is said that Tetzman, who was the defendant's agent in Harbin, had stated to the plaintiff that it would be all right if the books were kept in their office; and that therefore the defendants cannot now insist upon this point. The only evidence given as to this was that of the plaintiff and the trial Judge did not believe him, and further drew an inference against him owing to the failure to have the evidence of Tetzman in the action. That is a matter of the credibility of the witness; and this Court is slow to reverse a finding of that nature made by a trial Judge; nor can it be said that he was wrong to draw such an inference from the failure of the plaintiff to call any particular witness. The Judge was in the best position to decide as to this.

Then there is the question of fraud: here, as I understand the position of the Court, it is our duty to rehear the case on the point always with a presumption that the trial Judge was right. That presumption has to be displaced by the appellant, remembering always that when it is a

question of credibility of witnesses, apart from inference of facts to be drawn, the trial Judge had the advantage of seeing and hearing them. Under the terms of this policy, the insured was only entitled to receive the cost (not any profit) of the materials, etc., insured. At the arbitration held to determine the loss sustained, certain figures were originally put forward as to the "sale" price of the goods lost: (see the statement of claim then used). But at the arbitration itself and afterwards the plaintiff maintained that they were "cost" prices: a very considerable difference, naturally. In other words, when the plaintiff realized that under his policy he could recover only "cost," he changed his tactics and claimed on "cost price figures" what he had always put forward as "sale price figures," hoping thereby to get the profit on the materials which was not covered by the policy. That would undoubtedly be fraud within the conditions of the policy, and so the trial Judge found it. It seems to me to be entirely borne out by the evidence that that is what happened.

THE APPEAL DISMISSED.

Under these circumstances, I see no ground for disturbing the judgment of the Court below, and this appeal must be dismissed with costs.

His Honour Judge Grain concurred.

Mr. Wing—I have just been instructed that the plaintiff appellant is considering whether he can take the case further.

Sir Skinner Turner—That will be quite in order. You have got 15 days within which to start proceedings for carrying the case further, and pending the lapse of that time no order will be made for the payment out of costs, nor will any of the exhibits be handed out.

TRouble IN THE SIKH CAMP

Four Men Charged With Threats of Bodily Harm: "A Red Hot Revolutionist"

A story of trouble in the Sikh camp was told at H. M. Police Court last Friday, when Hernan Singh, Sadhu Singh, Makham Singh and Wasawa Singh appeared before Mr. G. W. King upon a charge of having threatened to do bodily harm to Jemadar Budda Singh, chief of the Sikh Police. During the proceedings, one of the accused was described as "a red hot revolutionist." The court was packed with Sikhs, and a number of them crowded in at the open windows to listen to the proceedings.

Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted, Mr. Reader Harris appeared for Makham Singh, and Mr. E. A. Seddon for the other three accused.

In opening the case, Mr. Maitland stated that the charge was brought under article 83 of the Order in Council, authorizing such proceedings upon reasonable ground that a British subject was about to commit a breach of the peace. The threats complained of were made on board the str. Takada when the complainant was about to leave for a holiday.

Complainant gave evidence that he had been in the police force since 1902, and was made Jemadar in January 1911. During the war, he was decorated with the title of Sirdar Sahib for good services rendered to the British Government. On October 3, witness went on board the str. Takada, bound for Hongkong, accompanied by two Havildar Majors and a Sikh Inspector. The four accused also came on board with other Sikhs, and they sat down near witness and his friends and began drinking. Herman Singh said: "If Budda Singh get rid, who will take his place?" and followed up this remark with foul language. One of the Havildars stopped him, whereupon Hernan turned his abuse upon this man. Hernan then said, and the others repeated: "Take revenge. It does not matter if you are hanged. Your name will be remembered." Some time ago, Sadhu and Hernan had asked Captain Barrett to promote them to be Havildars, but they were juniors in the service, and promotion went by seniority. In consequence of this they purchased their discharge, and since that time they had constantly been trying to get witness into trouble. They all came from the same village in India. Sadhu and Makham then said to the Havildar: "How long are you going to protect Budda Singh? We will not let him go back alive." Wasawa Singh said nothing, but witness saw that he was there to help the other three if necessary. A Havildar left the ship to report the matter at Wayside police station and, seeing this, the four accused went off, shouting "Hurrah," as though they had scored a success.

MEANING OF "GET RID."

In answer to Mr. Seddon, witness said that by "get rid," he understood the accused to mean "kill." They did not name witness, but meant him when they said: "If Queen Victoria dies, who will take her place?" There had been a lot of trouble because they were not promoted. Witness was President and Secretary of the Gurdwara. There had been some question about finance, but this was settled in June last.

In answer to Mr. Reader Harris, witness said that all the accused were drunk.

Havildar Ran Singh and Havildar Natha Singh gave corroborative evidence. The latter stated that they only proposed to go to the Jetty to see their friend off, but when they found the four accused there they went along to the ship, fearing there

might be trouble. One of the remarks made by Herman Singh was: "Never mind if you are hanged. Your name will be remembered and you will achieve undying fame." The accused also said they would never let the Jemadar get back alive.

In answer to Mr. Seddon, the witness denied that he had been drinking, or that he had to be held back by his friends from attacking the accused.

This was the case for the prosecution.

On the application of Mr. Seddon, who pointed out that there was no evidence at all against the man, Wasawa Singh was allowed to stand down.

Makham Singh was then called and stated that he was in the employ of the Customs and had been there for five years. He denied having been drinking with the accused, only taking a bottle of soda water. He never spoke to complainant or his party, all of whom were drunk except Budda Singh.

Questioned by Mr. Maitland, witness insisted that nothing was said about taking revenge, or about complainant being killed. The other side told all lies, but God knew that witness was telling the truth.

A GOOD CHARACTER GIVEN.

Mr. C. F. O'Brien, an appraiser at the Customs, gave Makham a good character, describing him as an honest, truthful and temperate man.

Hernan Singh, an employee of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, said he and his friends were a little joyful on board but not drunk. He denied using threats.

In answer to Mr. Maitland, witness denied that he got into trouble during the war through distributing disloyal pamphlets.

Sadhu, another employee of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, also denied that threats were used, and asserted perjury on the other side.

Mr. Maitland—You have been charged in India with being a red hot revolutionist?

Witness—I was set free.

Mr. Maitland—You got off because there was some doubt about your identity?

Witness—There was no evidence against me.

Mr. Maitland—You were a witness in an action for slander against Budda Singh, which action was dismissed without the defence being called upon?

Witness—Yes, and it is because of that that this case has been brought against us.

After hearing counsel, his Worship found that the charge had been proved, and ordered the accused to sign a bond for \$100 to keep the peace for 12 months, with the alternative of 14 days in gaol.

On Sunday the Cabinet appointed Messrs. Chiang Yung, Liu Yen, and Shen Chi-chang as a delegation to proceed to Japan to investigate into the outrages committed upon Chinese during the earthquakes period.

YALU ROAD SHOOTING AFFAIR

Further Evidence in Police Court

Further evidence in the Yalu Road shooting affair was given at H.M. Police Court on Monday, when Samuel C. C. Vaughan, an assistant foreman at the Shanghai Waterworks, appeared on remand charged with having attempted to murder a Cantonese woman, Wong Ah-mei, at a Chinese restaurant in Yalu Road.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared to prosecute.

Dr. R. J. Marshall described the injury received by the woman, and added that it was sufficiently dangerous to have caused death, but unless something extraordinary happened she would recover and should be able to appear in court in a fortnight's time.

The proprietor of the restaurant, Loh Gee-gong, was recalled. He stated that accused called at the restaurant about 9.30 p.m. and ordered supper. He did not take a seat, and told witness to hurry up. Witness was in the kitchen when the shooting took place, and when he asked accused why he had done it, Vaughan replied: "Are you afraid? If you are, I will shoot you myself." Accused then pointed the revolver into his own mouth and witness pulled it away, Vaughan then leaving the house by the back door.

In answer to Mr. K. E. Newman, who appeared for the defence, witness said he did not see accused pull the trigger twice, when pointing the revolver into his own mouth, without anything happening.

Asman Abdulla Andjouchitch, a Montenegrin cigarette merchant who was taking his supper in the restaurant when the shooting took place, said that accused seemed very restless and did not sit down to the food which was brought for him. He spoke to a Chinese girl for a minute or two, and the next thing was that witness heard a shot and saw a smoking revolver in accused's hand. He then stepped back a pace or two and pointed the revolver at himself.

At this stage the hearing was further adjourned.

At the adjourned hearing on Thursday, a girl named Zung Kwei-pai, who was in the restaurant at the time, said she saw accused take out his revolver, and fire, after having said to Ah Mei "Do you see this?"

In answer to Mr. K. E. Newman, for the defence, witness said accused called the girl twice and she made no answer. He also said to her: "If you don't believe me, don't you know what this (the revolver) is for?"

And as he said that, the pistol went off?—Yes.

Dr. J. B. Fearn, resident superintendent at the General Hospital, produced an ex-ray photograph showing the course, position and size of the revolver bullet.

P. C. Tabrun gave evidence that, acting on instructions from Chief Detective Inspector Cruickshanks, he went to the Waterworks at Kiaochow Road at 1 a.m. on the 4th and awaited the arrival of accused, who came along in a ricsa at 2.15. He was without hat or overcoat. He went quietly to the station and said nothing about this case, his talk being about the Champions.

In answer to Mr. Newman, witness said the gates of the Waterworks were kept locked owing to there having been some trouble recently. At the back of the works, a Chinese had been found dead with five bullet wounds in his body.

The hearing was further adjourned, and arrangements were made to take down the evidence of the injured woman at the hospital on Saturday morning.

AFTERNOON TEA IN MILLER ROAD

Amar Singh appeared before Mr. G. W. King on Monday charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Miller Road and with having assaulted three Sikhs, on Saturday afternoon. The story of the three complainants was that Amar attempted to enter a mill and, being drunk, was ejected and became violent, drawing and attempting to use a pocket knife, with which, however, he only caused a few scratches.

Defendant's tale was that, while passing the mill he was invited to go into the watchman's hut and take a cup of tea, but excused himself on the ground that he was drunk and wanted to get home. Because of this refusal to accept hospitality, he was assaulted.

This explanation did not altogether appeal to the Magistrate, and Amar was fined \$10 or seven days.

A plea was made in the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning for the disposal of the acquired property of the defendant, at large, who forged the signature of Mr. H. Krull to the four cheques amounting to Tls. 11,000. Accused who had been employed by the Admiral Line on various occasions copied the signatures of Mr. Krull, who told the Court that they were false. The documents had been honoured by the International Banking Corporation who were victimized to the full extent, and Mr. W. Chalaire, attorney for complainant, asked that the motor-car and furniture be sold and the proceeds paid into the bank. An order was made that an auction, either public or private, be held but that the returns should be paid into the Court, pending the decision of a civil action to recover.

SIKH MONEYLENDER FINED

Astor House Watchman Assaulted

An assault by a Sikh money-lender who alleged that the complainant had refused him admission to the Astor House Hotel, asserting that he had a prior claim on Chinese debtors on the premises, led to a fine of \$5 and a word of advice from Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Tuesday. The defendant, Amar Singh, who made his second appearance before the Magistrate this week, was summonsed by the No. 1 Watchman at the Astor House for beating him at 1.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on the 5th instant at the back premises of the hotel.

The watchman's story was that defendant came to the hotel with another man, Sadu Singh. Amar was drunk and challenged witness by shouting at him. Witness told him he could not enter the godown. He told witness that he intended to. In barring his way, witness received a slap on the face and a blow on the chest. Defendant was drunk, but he could walk. Before the police, who had been summonsed by telephone, could arrive defendant escaped. At 4 o'clock he returned again, when witness saw him take a knife out of his pocket. Again the police were sent for, and again the defendant ran away before their arrival.

The No. 2 watchman said the defendant was only a little drunk. In answer to the Magistrate, witness stated he did not call the police on duty in the street because he did not have his whistle at the time.

Defendant said he had gone to collect money due to him by the Chinese.

The Magistrate—But what about being a little drunk?

Defendant—I was sober and did not strike the watchman. He also loaned money to Chinese, but refused me admission because I wanted to collect mine first.

In imposing a fine of \$5 or three days, the Magistrate recalled that on the 10th instant defendant was having a row in Miller Road. It was a curious fact that twice running he had been to places where he should not have been collecting debts in an excited condition. "Tell him that he looks a decent sort of fellow and he must in future keep out of mischief," was his Worship's parting advice.

Some few months ago a Shanghai merchant visiting Wusih purchased a little girl, 12 years of age, and betrothed her to his nephew for marriage to take place in due time. The price paid for the prospective bride was \$24. The youngster was very unhappy in her new home in Shanghai, and a few days ago took the extreme measure of committing suicide. She consumed a quantity of match heads and died of phosphorous poisoning.

WHAT IS VETERAN WHISKEY?

Sikh Watchman's Party: Trouble at the Wharf and Police Court Charge

Entertaining evidence by Sikh witnesses who, it was frequently suggested, more than once fell from the truth, was heard by Mr. G. W. King in H. M. Police Court on Wednesday when Lachman and Harnan Singh, No. 1 and No. 4 watchmen, respectively, at the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Wharf, were charged by Warriam Singh, watchman at the same wharf, with assaulting and beating him.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared for the prosecutor and Mr. J. G. Priestwood for the defendants.

Warriam Singh said that, on returning to the wharf at 5.15 p.m. preparatory to going on duty at 6, the No. 1 came along and quarrelled with him. He called the No. 4 watchman. While one of the defendants held witness by the arms, the other struck him a heavy blow on the face with a stick. Witness heard them say they were going to throw him into the river. Afterwards he lapsed into unconsciousness. On coming to he went to Wayside Police Station, where the inspector in charge sent him to the General Hospital. A sister dressed his wounds and the next morning witness saw a German doctor.

Cross-examining, Mr. Priestwood put it to witness that he had been drunk, and the defendant Lachman, who was the No. 1 and his superior, had ordered him to go to his quarters.

Witness emphatically denied that he ever drank whiskey.

"Did not you get what is known as Veteran Whiskey? You bought two bottles in the morning, and afterwards got two more bottles, making four in all?" witness was asked.

Witness—I never drink and do not know the taste of wine. I never drink alcohol, so how could I be drunk?

Mr. Priestwood—I put it to you it is a lie that Lachman struck you?—(Witness)—I hold up my hand, so how could I tell lies in Court?

Sham Singh, No. 2 watchman at the wharf, described the alleged assault, and added that he told defendants to leave Warriam, for he might be dying. "If he dies," they answered, "we will throw him into the river."

Witness was asked by Mr. Priestwood whether it was contrary to the Sikh religion to take alcohol at all.—(Witness) I do not know, I cannot say.

The Magistrate—He is not much of a Sikh if he does not know.

Witness—It is prohibited for Sikhs.

Mr. Priestwood—It is not prohibited. I mean you are not forbidden to take one glass of whiskey?—(Witness)—But there are many people in all religions drinking (Laughter). We cannot even taken one glass.

Witness denied having drunk liquor himself on that morning. He had to talk the truth, but if the solicitor said he was telling as untruth it could not be helped.

A Chinese shop assistant, called for the defence, spoke to prosecutor visiting his shop to buy two bottles of Veteran Whiskey. It was Veteran Whiskey.

The Magistrate—I do not know that label, do you, Mr. Priestwood? What does "Veteran" mean, that you have to be a veteran to drink it?

Mr. Priestwood—I should say "Veteran" is in compliment to its age.

Continuing, the shop-assistant said the whiskey was sold at \$1 per bottle. Warriam Singh often bought wine at the shop.

The defendants' version of the affair was that Warriam had some friends to see him. As there was no steamer at the wharf he received permission to remain off duty, but was warned not to go on duty drunk. He did return drunk, and when the No. 1 pushed him away, he fell down, injuring his face. Neither defendant hit him, nor had they threatened to throw him in the river.

Mr. Faithfull applied for an adjournment to call medical evidence as to the prosecutor's condition. The nurse at the hospital, who dressed his wound, or a police officer could give evidence on that point. In his (Mr. Faithfull's) submission this was necessary if the Magistrate were going to get at the truth, owing to the wildly conflicting nature of the evidence.

The Magistrate overruled the submission, with regard to getting at the truth; he certainly always tried to do so in these cases, though he was never certain of success. Defendants, his Worship, finally decided, had given a reasonable explanation, and would be discharged.

THE U. S. COURT

Kingdom of Italy v. Robert Dollar: A Lady's Tresses: Stewart-Crane Bankruptcy

The Motion Calendar filled Monday afternoon at the United States Court for China, before his Honour Judge Lobingier. With regard to the motion for allowance of preferred claims against the Stewart-Crane Company, Inc., Mr. Bowen, the receiver, stated that the total assets of the Company were between Tls. 6,600 and 6,700 and that the preferred claims amounted to more than that sum. It was ordered that all preferred claims should be filed this week so that the assets might be distributed among the creditors and that the common claims might be met if there was a balance left.

In the case of Kitty Ren v. the American Drug Co., Mr. Sidney

Moss of the firm of Haskell and Moss, appearing for the plaintiff, moved to allow a bill of exceptions. Mr. F. J. Schuhl of Schuhl and Schoenfeld moved for execution on the ground that the bill of exceptions was not filed within the legal time. Mr. Moss stated that the absence of the Court from Shanghai was what had delayed this filing, that the defendants had put up a bond for the amount of judgment and the costs of appeal and had no disposition to evade any just claim. The motions were taken under advisement.

In the suit for damages to the amount of G.\$25,000 brought by V. Solovieff v. the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. for alleged injury to plaintiff's arm sustained while working in the capacity of a stevedore on February 1 when the str. President Wilson was discharging cargo, Mr. H. R. Snyder, of the firm of Fessenden and Holcomb, representing the defendants, demurred, claiming that the petition did not show that the plaintiff was injured during the discharge of his duties and that the defendants had no knowledge of the alleged negligence nor had sufficient time elapsed which could reasonably be presumed as constructive notice on the part of defendants, and cited cases in support of his claim. For the plaintiff Mr. Schuhl claimed that the action under consideration did not come under the rulings quoted by Mr. Snyder and referred to cases in point. The Court asked counsel to submit memoranda on the case.

In the cause of William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld, Mr. Schuhl, representing the defendant, demurred on the ground that the petition did not show that the agent acted under due authority. Mr. Tycho Wing, representing Messrs. Ellis and Hays, presented his authorities and the case was taken under advisement.

The most interesting case, which occupied most of the afternoon, was that of the Kingdom of Italy v. the Robert Dollar Company, involving the details of settlement arising from the claims for damages presented when a Dollar tug-boat collided with the Carlotta on January 22, 1923. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Schuhl and the defendants by Mr. Snyder, the differences at issue being the assessments in value between the valuation of ships equipment, and personal property of the officers, and canteen stock. Captain Eisler in his capacity of Marine Surveyor had set a lower estimate on certain articles than the plaintiff was willing to accept and this involved much testimony as to the purchase of magnetos, coal shovels, and the like and the possibility of restoring oil-stained uniforms to their pristine beauty. Counsel were asked to present memoranda upon the points in difference before the week was over.

THE MURDER OF GEN. HSU KUO-LIANG

Mixed Court Proceedings: Accused Sent to Arsenal for Execution

"An attempt to murder has been clearly proved. The penalty is execution, but the sentence may be commuted to one of imprisonment if there are any extenuating circumstances. There seems to be none in your case" said Mr. A. J. Martin at the Mixed Court on Monday addressing Li Dah-sung (42), school teacher, the Anhui man who was arrested on Saturday night for the attempted murder of Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang, Director-General of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary. The accused was found guilty on the charge of attempting to murder the General and ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities for execution.

Mr. J. Em. Lemiére appeared to defend the prisoner and Dr. O. Fischer watched the case on behalf of the Chinese authorities.

The first witness was the General's chauffeur who stated that his master, on coming out of the bath house near the Avenue Edward VII and Yunnan Road corner, asked him to bring the car along. The General's servant opened the door of the car. Before the door had been closed witness heard a shot. He turned round and heard a frightened shout from the General. "I ya," he exclaimed, and put his hand on his body near the thigh. The servant then chased someone along Yunnan Road. Witness joined in the chase, telling the servant to keep to the side of the road, while he ran along the centre. During the chase the man fired three more shots. The servant fell down, wounded. Witness kept up the chase calling out "Jang dau" (robbers). Prisoner turned round to shoot at witness. "I dodged behind an electric light pole," witness continued. "A policeman blew his whistle and joined in the chase. At the corner of Yunnan and Pakhoi Roads accused again turned round to shoot, but I think he had used all his cartridges."

Witness then told a Chinese P. C. to shoot, which he did, this causing the man to look round. The Chinese constable fired again. On hearing the shot accused fell down, but held his pistol to his shoulder while looking at his pursuers. Neither witness nor the other man dared go up to him, but fortunately a Sikh and a Chinese constable came up behind him and arrested him. Later on in the evening witness went to Shantung Road Hospital, to see the General, and told him the assassin had been taken. Gen. Hsu looked very pale, but witness saw no blood on him, nor were there any bloodstains on the car.

A Chinese police constable also described the chase. Prisoner ran north, closely followed by witness

and another policeman. Witness loaded his carbine and fired at the man. Altogether six shots were fired, three by accused and three by the policemen.

Chief Det. Insp. Eek said that when he charged Li, he informed witness that he had been in Shanghai seven days, coming from Canton. He had been in Canton for a holiday. While there he got the pistol from a friend, a soldier. Since coming to Shanghai he had been watching the yamen and other places without success, intending to shoot the General. His reason for attempting to kill the General was that he (the General) had arrested a school friend of the accused and sent him to Nanking for execution. The man who gave him the pistol, said Li, was an officer commanding 4,000 troops in Kuangtung. He (accused) was a member of the Kuomintang party, which he joined prior to the Wuchang Revolution in 1911. He had read in a Chinese newspaper, which was suppressed some years ago, that Gen. Hsu Kuo-liang was a bad man.

He mentioned several military leaders, whom he said, if he could catch them, he would be only too willing to shoot," said witness.

In reply to Mr. Lemiére, witness said prisoner was very cool and unconcerned at the time of his arrest and appeared to be absolutely sane. "As a matter of fact he seemed to take a pride in having committed the crime," said Inspector Eek.

In answer to Mr. Lemiére, Li said he was a member of the Kuomintang party prior to the Revolution. Before becoming a member of that party he was in the Tungmenghui. He shot at the General by way of revenge for a school mate and a friend. "A great many members of our Kuomintang party have been executed by that man," witness went on. "I deny saying at the station that I intended to kill others. The object of the crime is political. Our party is up against his party. I had no personal grievance against Gen. Hsu, and no intention of robbery."

Cross-examined by Insp. Kerrigan, witness said he had had some difficulty in finding Gen. Hsu. He had been waiting for him for six or seven days and had never had a chance until Saturday night.

Insp. Kerrigan said it was not known whether Gen. Hsu would die, but it was due to no fault of the prisoner that his victim was still alive. Witness applied to the Court for the prisoner to be handed over to the Military Governor. He had been instructed by the police to make this application. The Military Court were in a much better position to get at the full facts of the case than were the Municipal Police.

Dr. Fischer contended there was concurrent jurisdiction. Although the crime had been committed within the Settlement it had been planned at Canton. Prisoner had put his intentions

into effect when he bought the revolver.

The sentence of the Court was: "Guilty: prisoner to be handed over to the Defence Commissioner for execution."

CASH RECEIPT DISPUTE

Charges Against Shroff Dismissed

A private prosecution at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning was instituted by Mr. J. O'Keefe of 14 Haskell Road against Ching Ding-woo, a shroff in the employ of the Electricity Department, in which he alleged that Ching had made off with \$14, payment for a bill, and hadn't given the necessary receipt. The maid servant, who was chief witness for complainant, told the Court that when the shroff came to the house, she went to tell her mistress who gave her a \$10 bill and a \$5 bill, which she brought to the door and handed to Ching. He gave her a dollar in return and she closed the door without obtaining a receipt. Mr. A. E. Seddon, defending, received the reply to a question, "I shut the door as soon as he gave me the money. Yes, I am sure that he is man."

Defendant in reply, declared that he had been employed for seven years and had not been in trouble before. In outlining the office routine, he stated that shroffs were handed the receipts in the morning and at night or when coming off collecting duty were required to return the papers and moneys taken in on the rounds. Haskell Road, a chess board, as he expressed it, was his usual sphere of duty. He came to the house on October 9, at about 11 a.m. and the girl told him that her mistress was out, and he left at once. On his return several days later he was given the same story. On his last visit on September 19, the girl again told him that the mistress was out, and he again left at once. Replying to Mr. Seddon, he asserted that on no occasion was he given money, and he brought the receipt to the office each time. Messrs. Martin and Kuan dismissed the charge.

ARMED ROBBERY

A Severe Penalty Asked For: Sentence of Five Years for One Robber

Three men charged with armed robbery, two of them concerned in three and the third concerned in one, were brought before Messrs. Martin and Kuan at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning. Koo Dah Pau-tze and Au Zang-kuei, alias Ling Kow-tse, were alleged to have been members of a gang which committed robberies

at 110 Moulmein Road on September 8, at 382 Weihaiwei Road on September 13, and at 1359 Avenue Road. Au, the second accused, was thought to have been implicated in only the second affair, that on Weihaiwei Road, and was accordingly charged.

Detective-Inspec. Cruickshank showed the Magistracy statements of confession which the police obtained from the robbers. Mr. Kuan, Chinese Magistrate, addressed the prisoners, who went into the box individually. What they told the Court corresponded to the papers which had been given by the officer. Complainants also gave corroborative evidence.

One of the questions of the Magistrate concerning why the victims did not raise an outcry at the time of the robberies led Inspector Cruickshank to address the Court, stating that on several previous occasions, outcries had been voiced and for their pains those shouting were promptly shot down. It was the usual custom of robbers to fire a shot as they left to intimidate those in the house, but this gang had not followed that policy. In conclusion, he continued, he must ask for a severe penalty, and suggested that the men should be summarily dealt with by the Chinese authorities and if they were not executed they should be returned to the Mixed Court for imprisonment.

The Bench decided that Koo and Au should be handed over to the Defence Commissioner for further trial and if not executed should be returned; while in the case of the other, who had been implicated in but one raid, a prison sentence of five years to be followed by expulsion was passed.

STOLEN DIAMONDS AND PAWNSHOPS

Three Chinese Shops Convicted of Receiving Gems Knowing They Were Stolen

Judgment was rendered in the Mixed Court on Monday by Mr. Yui Ying-vong (Chinese Magistrate), and Messrs. van Haute (Belgian Assessor) and Vizen-zinovich (Spanish Assessor) in the long-fought out case in which half-a-dozen Chinese pawnshops were charged with receiving stolen diamonds, well knowing that they had been obtained by means of false pretences from a Belgian firm, Messrs. R. & L. Goldmuntz.

Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. K. E. Newman, J. E. Lemiere, and Ponson Chu represented the different pawnshops, and Messrs. P. W. Goldring and Mr. F. D. Musso acted on behalf of a British and a Japanese subject who claimed interest in the case. The pawnshops in question were the Yung Ching, 886 Burkill Road, Yong Yih, 866 Burkill Road, Wei Yuen, 236 Shanse Road, Yu

Chong, 92 Hankow Road, Shu Yuen, 854 Peking Road, and Sung Pao Ta Hong.

The case, it will be remembered, had been going on for a considerable length of time and a large amount of evidence was taken. The complainants alleged that they were defrauded of a large quantity of diamonds by a number of bogus dealers, who having obtained the jewels under the pretence that they would sell them on a commission basis, absconded and sold them to the accused. Armed with Mixed Court warrants, the police, accompanied by representatives and the legal adviser of the Belgian firm, searched the shops and seized the diamonds found therein.

The defence was that complainants scattered about half a million dollars' worth of diamonds broadcast over Shanghai, with the result that accused may have received some of them during the ordinary course of their business. However, accused denied that the jewels belonged to plaintiffs and contended that they had nothing to prove that they belonged to them.

The Court, after hearing lengthy argument by counsel, decided that the Tung Yih, Ting Kong and Sung Pao pawnshops had acted contrary to the Municipal Regulations and had received the diamonds, well knowing that they had been obtained by means of fraud, hence they were fined \$200 each. The diamonds seized by the police, stated the order, were to be returned to complainants without payment. The charges against the other pawnshops were dismissed, the Court making an order that complainants could redeem the diamonds upon payment of the pawnmoney, but without interest. The claims of the Japanese and British subjects were dismissed.

PEKING, Nov. 10.—Mr. Hsieh Tien-pao, Consul-General at North Borneo, has been recalled for service at the Waichiaopu.—Reuter.

THE traditional musical temperament was brought into the limelight of the U.S. Commissioner's Court for China on Wednesday morning when Virgalio Torres appeared before Mr. N. E. Lurton charged with disturbing the peace of a Mr. Reyes and was fined G.\$5 and the costs of the case. It appears that both men were members of the orchestra at Mumms' Cafe and an over frankness of criticism—"rotten piano playing" being one of the terms objected to—led to discords in the harmony. Torres visited the house of Mr. Reyes, as he said, merely to patch up matters and establish friendly relations, incidentally to collect some money owed him; but a riot ensued for which the Court held the defendant responsible with results as above. No lawyers appeared in the case, the principals detailing the case and cross-examining each other.

NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Shanghai, Nov. 8, 1923

Volunteer Corps.

Machine Gun Company.—C.S.M. W. J. Brown to be 2nd Lieutenant, dated November 8, 1923.

Mounted Troop.—Trooper W. R. Rice to be Captain, dated November 8, 1923.

Trooper H. D. Rodger to be Lieutenant, dated November 8, 1923.

Public Health Report for October.

The health of the community continues to be satisfactory, the death-rates among both foreigners and Chinese being normal.

The most urgent duty for everyone at the present moment, both for their own sakes, and for the sake of the community, is to see that they and their families and dependents are protected against smallpox by vaccination or re-vaccination.

Special warning was issued last month, and this was amply justified by the progress of events.

In Hongkong smallpox increased to epidemic proportions, there being 132 cases and 111 deaths during the month.

In Shanghai 3 cases were notified among foreign residents—all unvaccinated children.

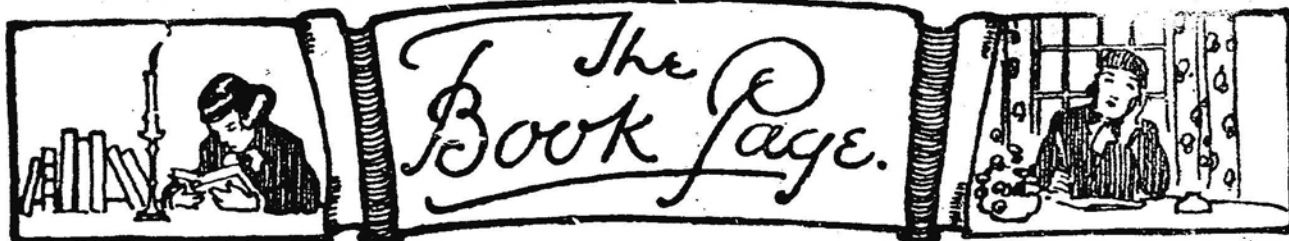
Altogether 4,166 free vaccinations were done during the month, most of them at the Branch Health Offices.

The evidence in favour of the value of adequate vaccination as a preventive measure against smallpox is overwhelming, and has stood the test of experience throughout the world for 120 years.

Absence of smallpox usually leads to apathy and neglect of vaccination, except in countries where vaccination is compulsory.

This neglect in England, where only about one-third of the population was vaccinated led to several outbreaks of smallpox during 1922 and the present year. One of the severest, by strange irony, was in the city of Gloucester, for it was a Gloucestershire farmer who first observed that an attack of cow-pox protected his farm-hands from smallpox, and led Jenner in 1796 to one of the greatest achievements in Preventive Medicine.

Neglect of vaccination in China, where smallpox is so persistent, and often of an intense, swiftly fatal virulence, is a crime.



BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

The manuscript of a book which the late Sir W. Roberson Nicoll wrote for Messrs. Chapman and Hall some years ago has been found and will be published shortly with the title of "Dickens's Own Story."

Part of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recipe for happiness is to read "our old Scots songs of gay humour and lyrical love; a novel or two like 'Tristram Shandy'; Burns or the Elizabethans."

It is interesting to have a gifted son writing on a famously gifted father, and this we have in a little volume issuing from the house of Longman. To a school edition of James Antony Froude's "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century" his son, Mr. Ashley Froude, contributes an introduction. Some of the personal things which we are told are worth knowing, as, for instance, that the English politician for whom Froude had the greatest respect was Joseph Chamberlain. "He rarely gave advice," says his son, "but when I went to Oxford suggested that it would be better not to play whist for more than sixpenny points unless the conditions were exceptional." Froude rarely mentioned religious subjects, but a few days before his death he said to Mr. Ashley Froude, "Whether we shall meet again only the Maker of all the world can tell."

Mrs. Starr's rescue of Miss Mollie Ellis from the Afridi raiders, who carried her away, is now a lasting episode of the Indian marches. It is told by Mrs. Starr herself, from a diary she kept day by day, in a forthcoming Hodder and Stoughton book. She spent a holiday by a quiet lake in Kashmir in order to write her narrative, which includes a journey into Tibet. The illustrations, like the narrative, are thought to be "thrilling."

Mr. Carl E. Akeley has been to Africa many times to study its wild animals and collect specimens. He has lived in the elephant country, watching elephants day after day and taking photographs. He has been charged many times by them, and once the charge got home, and he was left for dead. He has shot, skinned, brought to England, and mounted elephants, leopards, buffalo, rhinoceroses, and many other kinds of African animals. From such experiences Mr. Akeley has written a book which Heinemann is to publish under the title

"Men and Animals."

It is generally assumed that the Scots dialect which Robert Burns spoke was that of Tarbolton in Central Ayrshire, where most of the poems were written. "In Tarbolton, ye keen, there are proper young men, and proper young lasses and a'," one poem runs. Sir James Wilson, an enthusiastic student of Burns, has been making a study of the present speech of old people who have always lived in Tarbolton. He has done so as the best means now available of learning how Burns himself spoke and pronounced his Scottish verses. A consequent book by Sir James Wilson is now forthcoming with the Oxford Press.

We had, some time ago, a very good book by Mr. Cecil Aldin on the subject of "Old Inns." He has done a companion one on "Old Manor Houses," and it is being published by Heinemann. He has searched the whole of England for examples of the most beautiful half-timbered houses, and has selected seven for illustration and description. They are Stokesay Castle, Shropshire; Moreton Old Hall, Cheshire; Igham Moto House, Kent; Bingham Melcombe, Dorset; Bramshill House, Hampshire; and Ockwells Manor, Berkshire.

One of the Englishmen neglected by the modern biographer has been William Wilberforce, the "emancipator," the leader of the "saints" in Parliament and the close friend of the younger Pitt. To atone for this neglect the Oxford Press announces a study of him written by Mr. R. Coupland. It includes a new and detailed account of the abolition of the slave trade. Full use is made of the information which Wilberforce himself gives in his letters and speeches. He also kept an intimate diary about himself, the great events and the great men of his day, and it has been found very useful.

THE TRAVELS OF FA-HSIEN

"THE TRAVELS OF FA-HSIEN." Translated by H. A. Giles. (Cambridge University Press, 5s.).

Whatever may be the hagiological rank of Fa-hsien, he was certainly, by human standards, what would be called "a good plucked one." The journey which he performed from China to India by land and back again by sea in the beginning of the fifth century of our era, in search of authentic

copies of the Buddhist Scriptures, must rank as one of the most indomitable ever achieved in behalf of any Faith. As Mr. H. A. Giles says, in introducing his new translation of "The Travels of Fa-hsien" it far exceeded in hazard the peregrinations of St. Paul: it also embodied some of the experiences of the prophet Jonah, for the shipmates of the Buddhist pilgrim were on one occasion on the point of marooning him as a compromising passenger. His narrative conducts us through the countries in which Buddhism attained its zenith, taking note also of the declension into Brahminism and other heresies. It was already invested with a tropical growth of miracles, but now and again we have a glimpse of the inward genius of the Faith as in the magical property of Buddha's glass-bowl. "Poor people throw in a few flowers, and it is full; very rich people, wishing to make offering of a large quantity of flowers, may throw in a hundred or a thousand or ten thousand bushels without ever filling it." Many who have no time for a closer study of Buddhism will be in Mr. Giles's debt for the glimpse of its history and bent that is afforded by this little classic.

COUNTRY TALK

The Lovely Dialect of Somerset

"CLUSTER-OL-VIVE." By John Read. Somerset Folk Press. 2s. 6d.
 "ECHOES OF EXMOOR." By a Spectator. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
 "YULETIDE REVELL IN MERRIE ENGLAND." By M. A. Lewis and E. M. Verini. Methuen. 2s. 6d.

Some of the most fascinating books in the world are the jolly little volumes, generally issued from a local newspaper office, in which some quiet lover of the country puts down his stock of country stories. Of course, sometimes you have very high specimens of this kind of work—such as Mr. Torr's "Small Talk at Wreyland," and sometimes you have poor "wallasey" counterfeits of it, made in London. The Exmoor book and Mr. Read's tales are the real article. Mr. Read's is by far the better; for one thing, much of it is written in Somerset, a language greatly superior to the etiolated English which children are taught to-day. Does not it stir the blood to hear such a sentence as "A-ah! I sim a wagon is a noble creation! . . . To the wagon's health! Mideur never be stooded!" Who speaks in such terms of a Napier or Tin Lizzie?

The Exmoor book professes to be the records of a "spectator" of the doings and sayings of the Men-of-Exmoor Club. It has much old lore and information that not even the tourist will despise. The club used to "track down the savage Doones," but now has quieter purposes. There is an excellent chapter on "Ole Zur Tummus," otherwise Sir Thomas Acland; but perhaps the best character we meet is Jack Crascombe, the labourer who refused to say more about religion than that it is "a turrible gurt subjick," and once congratulated the club's chaplain on his exposition of the "Mammon of Un-righteousness" by saying. "Ees, Reverend, thot's what I allays d'zay; kape the gude will of a roog—a honest man'll niver hurt 'e!" "The Reverend," too, is a human and entertaining character. We like particularly his remark that "the Ark would never have been built if Noah had called in a committee!"

Miss Lewis and Miss Verini have provided for country villages a Christmas play, a medley of old carols, old songs, old dances and old customs. They have no gift for the writing of dialogue; but the construction of their play is good, and it might well be a useful model for those who are looking for material for village play societies.—"Daily News."

PEOPLE IN THE NEW IRELAND

"IRISH INDISCRETIONS." By Warre B. Wells, George Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.

According to the statement on the wrapper of this book, Mr. Wells has succeeded in being admirably indiscreet about recent affairs and personalities in modern Ireland, but the reader who expects the engaging candour of a George Moore or the not less embarrassing and naughty remarks of the small boy in the drawing-room will be disappointed. The author is careful to explain that in a country such as Ireland, where personalities count for so much, it is necessary to study men rather than movements. His book is a series of careful and shrewd character studies against a background of stormy events. He eschews trivial personal details, however picturesque, and one feels that if he were writing of Napoleon he would carefully omit the snuff-box and billy-cocked hat.

As a journalist in Dublin during the last decade, Mr. Wells was in a position to observe the political parties and literary coteries, but though politicians, poets, Generals on the run, and men who are now Cabinet Ministers, came into his newspaper office at all untimely hours, they always seem to have left just as they were on the point of becoming indiscreet. The book is, in fact, a serious and impartial

study of the leaders of the old Nationalist Party, of Sinn Fein, the Ulster movement and Labour. Certainly Mr. Wells brings us behind the doors of the moderate parties, such as the Irish Dominion League with which he was connected, but the conferences and whispers of such parties seem to have been as mild and comparatively unexciting as those of a municipal meeting. Mr. Wells has the impartial historical mind and, unlike Mr. George Moore or Mr. James Joyce, he can return to Dublin at any time without much embarrassment.

THE FORMER DOMAINS OF FRANZ JOSEF

THE TRAGEDY OF CENTRAL EUROPE—By E. Ashmead-Bartlett. "Thornton" Butterworth, London, 1923.

It is safe to say that at no time during the war did the British people ever entertain any feelings of animosity towards those of Austria-Hungary. They were sincerely sorry that the long-standing friendship between the two countries was broken by a quarrel for which neither was to blame; their respective armies never faced each other until comparatively late in the war; and the desire of the people of Great Britain to help in the rehabilitation of their old friends was proved by the fact that they recently took up by far the greatest part of the Austrian reconstruction loan, double that, if we remember rightly, even of wealthy America. These feelings of friendship were amply reciprocated in the domains of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, as Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett tells us in his most readable and interesting book. But there was a period after the war when their readiness to make friends again was changed into very bitter feelings. Both Austrians and Hungarians, he tells us, believed that it would be fully understood that they had been dragged into the war in spite of themselves; they never believed that they would be held responsible for it and have it so cruelly visited upon them. They suffered abominably on the field of battle and even worse after the armistice. The picture painted by (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in his opening pages, of the general starvation that he found in Vienna when he visited it in 1919, is heartrending. And as if this were not enough, the "Big Four" in Paris proceeded to dismember and split up and rearrange in pursuit of that will-o'-the-wisp of self-determination, but with a disregard for all economic facts that brought Central Europe to appalling political chaos and the verge of a financial disaster from which it is but just beginning to escape. Since those early days a better appreciation of Austria's state has come to Western Europe; she has made the most gallant efforts to recover herself and with help from outside one hopes that old friendships may be

restored. But it is not easy to read this record of things as they were in 1919 without blushing.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's story of the reign of Bela Kuhn, Moscow's envoy, and his fellow-Bolsheviks in Hungary is intensely interesting. He was "right on the inside" as the saying is, knew all the members of the Soviet gang personally and played no small part in their final overthrow. The story of how he assisted in capturing, for the counter-revolutionists, the 135 million crowns, which were part of the Bolshevik war chest, is one of the most amusing in the book. Of Bela Kuhn and his colleagues it may be said quite dispassionately that, judging by their portraits, every one of them deserved to be shot at sight. And yet they had their human side. (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett gives a most entertaining account of a dinner party to which they invited him when they talked of the wild things they meant to do, very much like a lot of children planning a holiday. Unlike children, however, they all got very drunk, the author only saving himself from a like fate by pouring the wine away when no one was looking. The one Bolshevik for whom Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett can find nothing good to say was Szamuely, who was a merely a destroyer, the enemy of all constituted authority. He longs for bloodshed and plunder. One is happy to add that he was ultimately shot. The "Big Four" made a very nearly fatal mistake in sending General Smuts to examine the situation. The Bolsheviks were overjoyed at what they regarded and advertised as a mark of recognition. However, Smuts was wise enough to accept no hospitality of any kind in Budapest and the counter-revolutionists ultimately settled the Bolshevik question independently of the Big Four. The latter, however, never ought to have permitted the subsequent invasion of Hungary by the Rumanians who ravaged and plundered with incredible ruthlessness.

The concluding sections of the book give a poignant account of the unhappy Emperor Karl's attempts to regain the throne of Hungary, which were mainly defeated by the disloyalty of the leading Hungarians, whom he had every reason to believe pledged to himself, and by the veto of the Big Four. Why they refused to permit Karl to remain King of Hungary is one of "those things no feller can understand," for neither he nor his court could ever have been a danger from the standpoint of possible war, the people longed for him and a country less adapted for democratic institutions than Hungary it would be difficult to imagine. Here again one cannot read without indignation. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has given us a most interesting book, which should be a useful contribution to history. But more and more one wonders what guided the counsels of the Allies in Paris, in 1919.



THE RETURN OF THE FAT

A Dream Interpreted Without Freudian Assistance

By Elizabeth Pepys.

"O, to be nothing, nothing." has been the plea of the aspirant for the fashionable figure for so long a time that slenderness has become almost synonymous with beauty and to be plump is to be ruled out of even the preliminaries in beauty contests. Several girls who manage by dint of exercise and fasting to keep the demon of fat at bay, but who realize all too poignantly that Browning probably had calories in mind when he wrote of the little more and how much it is, and the little less and what worlds away, have been seriously contemplating emigration to Patagonia, Abyssinia, the South Seas or any place where the lady with the pleasantly *svelte* figure may have her place in the sun.

One of them had a vision the other night which made her very happy, and ever since then she cherishes the hope that her dream may come true. In her sleep she was transported to an afternoon tea, and on entering the hall endeavoured to adjust her draperies so as best to conceal her rounded outlines beneath severely straight lines. She was welcomed by her hostess and refreshments were brought. What was her surprise and horror to see instead of the tea with lemon, dry toast, sandwiches of get-thin-quick bread, and a large assortment of pickles, nothing but chocolate with whipped cream, luscious cakes and the richest of pastries, with bonbons in the distance—a feast which would have tempted a fasting St. Anthony.

EMBOINPOINT COVETED.

The watchful hostess noted her consternation. "Quite all right, my dear. Just had a cable from Paris that curves are in again. Figures are all the rage. Yesterday's popular belles are eating tons of whipped cream and buttering their toast on both sides hoping to gain a pound or two. This is our season, Old Thing," and she passed on to spread the glad tidings.

All round the room acquaintances who had formerly eschewed sweets were having a regular debauch of chocolate creams. Scones were hidden under melting butter. The reaction was extreme but those who had half-starved themselves through the long, lean years could hardly be blamed if liberty spelled license. The hither-to

envied match-like, angular ladies were frankly unhappy. They had an eclectic affinity for sour pickles lemon drops and creamless tea, and although from reasons of politeness and also of policy, they were partaking of the rich feast served them, since it was evident that one must put on flesh to be in fashion, they were certainly not enjoying life.

FAIR, FALSE VISION.

"My dear, how well you are looking. You must have gained on your holiday," was no longer a social *faux pas*; indeed confessions of added avoirdupois were brazenly made. The hostess was besieged with requests for her recipes, the cakes melted before women released from the inhibiting fear of growing fat. Everybody, except the truly skinny, who were as usual in the minority, was riotously happy. Fatima reached out for her third cream puff and—awoke. The amah was standing by her bedside with a cup of hot water and lemon and life was the same old anti-fat grind.

CHITS WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEND

To Our Informational Friends

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Mr. Collegius Scholasticus:
Parnassus Hts.
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Scholasticus:

While I wish it distinctly understood that I am grateful for your kindly thought in taking me to the concert the other afternoon I wish most emphatically to decline any further invitations. If you will take the time to read my reasons as stated herewith it may save much discomfort in the future.

My first objection is your garb. I could cheerfully murder any one who confuses a musicale with a *conversazione*. During the numbers it is inexcusable, and even between them I could survive its loss.

The next is the subject of your remarks. It is true that you do not insist on relating the exact times and circumstances under which you have heard each composition previously, nor do you lay stress upon the plot of the opera from which selection may be taken for the concert. These are the resorts of simpler, lower-browed minds. Still, the amount of information which you bestowed upon your unwilling companion during the evening was quite unendurable.

Patronage is intolerable, and literary condescension is of all things most maddening. In reading over the programme for last Sunday's performance I had already noted that "Iphigenie in Aulis" was composed by Gluck so it was hardly necessary for you to convey that bit of information to me. I fear the people about us either thought that that I could not read or that my elderly eyes needed glasses.

Another thing I don't care about is your doling out other bits of information given on the excellent analytical notes of the programme as if you and you only had been vouchsafed a musical revelation on that score. The "As you know, Gluck's fame rests entirely upon his dramatic compositions" sort of thing doesn't impress me at all. I know the identical Pierian spring from which you drank that learning. Likewise "the Chaconne et Rigaudon breathes an atmosphere of the aristocratic Chanson dansee of the 18th century." It does, does it? And how did you evolve that? Even if I had thought so myself I should have to argue anything which was so portentously proclaimed on the superficial knowledge which I suspect you of possessing.

Perhaps I do not like music. Certainly I do not like to have at vivisection before my ears. I will accept the authority of the printed notes, but never yours. It was sweet of you to take me, but please, please never be so kind again. Take a younger and more malleable mind to the next concert, or indeed to the next cricket game, for I suspect you would be as didactic on the one subject as the other.

Hoping that you have read and will profit by the above, I am,

Yours more in boredom than in anger,

LIBERTY LISTENER.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR GINLING

The Alabaster Box and the Spirit of Service

We are glad to be able to present two photographs of Ginling College, Nanking, taken at their formal opening on Wednesday, October 31. The buildings represent the adaptation of Chinese architecture to modern structures and much credit for the beautiful yet modern edifices is due to the firm of Murphy, McGill and Hamlin. The academic procession, part of which is shown in our illustration, included the marshalls, seniors, alumnae, four-

teen of whom were able to get back for the occasion, alumnae faculty, faculty, the Board of Control, college representatives and speakers.

The President, Mrs. Thurston, gave an interesting account of this college for women, tracing its growth during the past eight years from nine students and six faculty members to its present student body of 95 and faculty of 19. Although over 60 candidates took the freshman tests last spring only 40 were admitted both because there was not room to accommodate the full number and it was feared that too large an entering class would overbalance the rest of the college. It is proposed to increase the enrollment 25 per cent. each year, the present group of buildings being arranged for 200 students. Before the eventual 400 mark can be approached the second group will have to be completed. Dr. Hodgkin in speaking at Chapel exercises on November 1 took for his text the story of the alabaster box, comparing the beautiful buildings to an alabaster box and making the girls realize that their lives should reflect that spirit of unselfish service.

E. P.

FRENCH CHRISTMAS FAIR

Toys from Paris, Alsace and "Somewhere in France"

A new sort of Christmas Fair is in prospect for the end of December, opening on December 15 a holiday market which will make us out here in Shanghai much acquainted with French toys than we have ever been before. While the French doll has always been a favoured figure in nursery circles it has not been widely known outside France how many charming toys their skilled artisans can produce. Moreover, since the war, the *mutiles* who are unable to do any heavier work have turned to toy-making as a profession and a large number of their clever and original toys are being sent to Shanghai for this Christmas Sale.

The toys will be of every description and price, beautiful, quaint and grotesque, so that every want will be met and it will be worth while for parents to defer some of their Christmas shopping until these unusual offerings are placed on sale. At one of the hall a typical Alsatian village will be arranged with attendants in the appropriate costumes. A cinematograph performance will also be shown for the amusement of those present. All children who come dressed in the Alsatian costume will be given free admission to the hall and Children's Hours will be arranged. A number of original devices and entertainments are promised and altogether the French Fair promises to be a real addition to the Christmas festivities.

PARIS FASHIONS

Ribbons and Furs

Coat-frocks with shoulder furs are now to be seen, and there are hundreds of straight little dresses with long, cross-over collars and long, tight sleeves, and with fox furs across the shoulders and neat hats, beret or cloche. Cloth, silk, or velvet three-piece dresses are worn on chilly days. Tight skirts are becoming tighter and are draped with flat-pleated panels, flounces, or bands of fur and embroidery; the loose, straight coats or bodices worn with them follow and complete their lines.

Ribbon is used generously this season. On gay little muslin finishings to serge, cloth, and rep dresses it is stitched in narrow, many-coloured lines. A deep

are knotted about a hat and carried round the throat like a scarf. Ribbon flowers are worn on the left shoulder of an evening dress, with falling ends back and front. A ribbon scarf carried round the neck opening to be knotted down the back instead of the front is a novelty. The long unlined satin or crepe stole which lies about the shoulders to hang down the sides of the dress like wings, or to be gathered round the figure as a shawl, is a wrap for middle age, and will be worn throughout the winter under a fur coat.

—"The Times."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Japanese Salad.

Wash and boil a cupful of rice so that each grain is separate.



THE EVER PLEASING PLEAT

beige organdie collar has line up on line of narrow green, red, yellow, and black ribbons to trim it; long gauntlet cuffs to match are worn on the sleeves. The ribbons which float about the waist are narrow, and strike a vivid note of colour on a sober dress. Long ribbon tassels hang from two sides of a hat. Huge ribbon bows and ends are fastened on the left hip of a dinner dress; ribbon embroideries, ribbon rosettes, and cockades are frequent on hats.

UNEXPECTED USE FOR RIBBANDS.

Quite new is the fashion of lacing a dress or coat with ribbon. A black moiré dress with three flounces has a long-waisted, easy-fitting bodice laced down the front with emerald green ribbon. The long, tight sleeves are fastened by the same means. Long strands of narrow silk ribbons

Cut some celery, beet root and apples (the beet root only should be cooked, the other ingredients raw) some small slices of peeled tomatoes, and strips of quartered apples. Make a dressing of oil, lemon juice, pepper and salt, mix very well, pour over the salad, mix all very thoroughly.

SALTED ALMONDS.

These are expensive to buy, but easily prepared at home. It is best to do them in small quantities as required, as they get soft with keeping. Throw the almonds into boiling water for five minutes to loosen the skins. Take off the skins, dry with a cloth and fry them in boiling oil for a few minutes, until they are a light brown colour. Drain them, and sprinkle with salt. Peanuts can be salted in the same way.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

TYPEWRITER MAGIC

Machine Operated by Voice: Extraordinary Claim by Swiss Inventor

Are the days of the shorthand-typist numbered? It would seem so if one may believe the claims made for a machine concerning which a patent has recently been applied for at Berne. This is nothing less than a phonetic typewriter, which writes direct from dictation.

The inventor is Mr. Martin Brandli, of Davos, who describes the machine as "a typewriter enabling a person to write by the use of the voice only." Until applications for patents have been entered in all countries, Mr. Brandli is maintaining a certain reserve, which one can well understand, but he has informed a "Daily News" representative that a person may talk at a speed of 90 to 100 words a minute, and that as many copies can be obtained as with an ordinary typewriter.

SPELLS ANY LANGUAGE.

The question which at once occurs to the mind is: How does he get over the difficulty of spelling? I can only quote his own statement. He says:

"The two principal difficulties to be overcome were those of correct orthography and the writing of figures. The first for a long time proved an almost insurmountable obstacle, because, especially in the English language, there are in some cases half a dozen different letter combinations for one single sound.

"Finally, I found out a device by means of which the short intervals of silence (one-tenth to one-fifth second) which in every case take place between two words or distinct syllables are used automatically in finding the correct letter combinations.

"The second 'hard nut'—how to write numbers otherwise than in the form of words, while allowing the machine to write them as words if desired—was eventually solved by considerably lowering the voice when figures are wanted, so that only the sound waves created by the vowels impress the microphone, while those created by the consonants are lost."

The machine is not large. Mr. Brandli describes it as a cube of about 16-in., weighing about 60-lb. It stands on a small table, such as is used for an ordinary phonograph or typewriter, and in the upper part of the table is a small h.p. electro-motor and a battery.

The person using the machine starts the current by turning the interrupter, waits a few seconds

until the wheels have obtained the necessary speed, and begins talking in a distinct, but not a loud voice, into a specially built microphone arrangement in which every sound wave creates corresponding alternating currents. These are amplified and pass through a series of apparatus, called distributors, which, in combination with a series of synchronised devices, produce the typewriting on the paper to be written upon.

ST. JAMES'S PARK LAKE

Leakage From Unknown Cause: London's Most Beautiful Pond

The lake in St. James's Park is again causing trouble to the Office of Works. In spite of all the public money, labour, and thought expended on the work of restoring it, the lake refuses to hold the amount of water which it formerly held. Since the concrete work was completed and the lake was "filled" at the end of July, the water has never been maintained at its proper level. It is 3ft. below this at present, and there is a fall of about 3in. a day. A bare and ugly space of concrete is left visible round the edge.

The cause of the trouble is obscure. Park attendants confidently ascribe it to a leak in the bed of the lake, and believe that there is a fault in the concrete. The Office of Works does not deny the possibility of this, but it is not sure that the leak may not be in one of the supply pipes. Doubts on the subject should soon be resolved, for a certain amount of the water has been drawn off in order that the flow from the supply pipes may be measured and their efficiency tested.

The lake has been most unfortunate in its post-war history. Not till the middle of 1922 were the huts, which served as offices for the Ministry of Shipping and the Passport Office during the war, removed from the drained lake. Plans for restoration were then delayed. At first the public were assumed that the lake would be filled by last autumn. That assumption rested on the hope that the concrete bed, which had been dry and had supported buildings throughout the war, and across which heavy lorries had been driven, was still sound. The hope failed when the basin was filled with some millions of gallons of water, which trickled away and proved that the concrete had perished. The work of renewing the concrete and of making the lake again fit to fulfil its proper ornamental office, was then taken in hand. These operations cost £31,700, and were

A FAMOUS LONDON MAYOR

Dick Whittington's 500th Anniversary: Descendants Present at Ceremony

The 500th anniversary of the death of Richard Whittington, four times Lord Mayor of London, was commemorated on October 2 in the Church of St. Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill.

Whittington lived and worked in the parish of St. Michael. He rebuilt and endowed the church, and was afterwards buried in it, together with Dame Alice, his wife, a Fitzwarren. That building was destroyed in the great fire, and Wren put up the present building.

The service was attended in State by the Acting Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Johnston), accompanied by the Lady Mayoress (Lady Moore), by the Sheriffs, and by the Masters and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, the Vintners' Company, the Innholders' Company, and the Glaziers' Company. There were also present descendants and connections of the Whittington family.

Besides these were representatives of the Wards of Vintry and Dowgate. All were robed as in Whittington's day.

The service included the reading of the lesson by Alderman Sir George Truscott (Lord Mayor, 1908-9), and Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield (Lord Mayor, 1915-16) read an address on Whittington, pointing out that the actual man was far finer than the hero of the legend, and enumerating his great public works.

Sir Charles also alluded to the presence in church of the Earl of Coventry. The latter had come, in spite of his great age of eighty-five, showing his pride at his descent from John Coventry, Lord Mayor in 1426, who was the friend and executor of Whittington.

Controverting the legend that Whittington was a poor and ill-used orphan, Sir Charles pointed out that he was the third son of Sir William Whittington, of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, and his mother belonged to a good Devonshire family named Mansel. Probably Whittington came to London when he was about twelve, and it was quite possible he came on foot. His brother was a high sheriff. Richard only followed the usual course of young sons by entering trade. Apprentices to the Guilds in those days had to be of gentle birth, and many of the great merchants claimed close kinship with the highest nobles.

finished in July last. A two months' trial has resulted in the present difficulty.

A "BEST SELLER'S" GAINS

Good Market for New Talent:
Novelists Who Make
£ 10,000 a Year

Contrary to popular belief, novelists as a class are both hard-working and poor. Dr. Johnson and Anthony Trollope declared with the utmost emphasis that no man ever wrote except for money; that is to say, every man who writes a novel hopes to be paid at least adequately for his humour. But not one published novel in every ten earns its author £50.

As a matter of fact, only a writer of peculiar and special gifts can make a good living from his pen. Mere "cleverness" counts for little. The ability to tell a story is rare, but it is only the tellers of stories that command a large public.

Intellectuals used to regard Charles Garvice with amused contempt, but they would have given their ears for his gift of building up and developing plots. Garvice was not a great writer, but he was a born spinner of yarns. And if you look down a list of our best-sellers you will see that all of them, without exception, concentrate on the story and nothing but the story.

What does a "best-seller" make. Like all sensible authors, he contracts with his publisher on a royalty basis. On every copy of his novels sold he gets 25 per cent. of the published price. On a 7s. 6d. book he receives 1s. 10½d. If he sells 30,000 copies he nets just under £3,000.

ADDITIONAL EARNINGS.

But this is only a part of his earnings. There are, in addition, the American sales, the serial rights, film and dramatic rights, and cheap popular editions.

It will go hard with a best-seller if he does not clear £5,000 from a single novel.

If he is industrious and productive he will write two a year; he would like to write three, but he dare not do so for fear of spoiling his market. The public soon wearies of a writer whose name it too often hears.

But there are very few novelists who make £10,000 a year. Twenty? No. Fifteen? Well, hardly. Say ten. Nevertheless there are from 30 to 40 who make considerably more than £1,000. Many of the remainder earn scarcely a living. George Gissing, now regarded as a classic, was glad for many years to receive £50 for each of his long novels. Henry James, a still greater writer, tried to write plays because his novels brought so little grist to the mill.

Still, in the vast majority of cases genius and even talent quickly get their reward. A writer of stories must be either very great or very small who cannot earn £700 or £800 a year.

And so keen are publishers and critics on discovering new talent that it is doubtful if there is today any writer of great gifts languishing in obscurity.

LANGUAGE WITHOUT WORDS

By Bassett Digby, F.R.G.S.

One of the strangest ways of talking in the world is the gesture language of Southern Italy and Sicily. There are persons who have acquired such proficiency in it that they can chat intelligibly for several minutes without once having opened their mouths, except, perhaps, to mention a name or two.

This fluency is acquired by so much practice that the eye and brain come to recognize the stereotyped gesture with as much speed and accuracy as your eye and mine recognize stereotyped print. Movement follows on movement so quickly as to baffle any but the expert observer.

The language was particularly annoying to the Northern police, who were sent South to the disturbed areas after the revolution of 1860. Plotting went on under their very noses without their being able to grasp its details.

To shake the head, in the gesture language, signifies: "What do you mean?" To beckon with the finger tips on hand pointing downward, is: "Come here." An ordinary beckoning gesture, like ours, merely signifies a salutation. To say "to-day" you close all fingers of the right hand but the first, then, pointing downward, make a rapid slight movement of the hand, up and down "To-morrow" is the same gesture, made more energetically, and with the whole forearm, not merely the hand.

"Rich" or "money" is indicated by rubbing the tip of the thumb and the first finger; hunger, by putting the thumb and first finger to the mouth (the other fingers being closed) and making a motion like winding a clock.

The gesture for "no," though hardly perceptible, is yet unmistakable—a slight raising of the chin and sticking out of the under lip. The emphatic "no," the "No! go to blazes!" is the same thing, accompanied by the gesture of scraping underneath the chin with the tips of the fingers of the right hand, holding the knuckles outward and the fingers slightly bent. A gesture of ominous import, which suggests that if "No!" were not now taken for an answer there would be a throat-cutting or garotting one dark night soon.

"Go!" is expressed by holding the open hand (the palm perpendicular) toward the ground and shaking it up and down from the wrist while extending it slightly in the direction desired for the departure.

Illness or injury is indicated by placing a hand to the part affected—swiftly if an injury, slowly if an illness.

THE AUTO-HORSE

New Motor Vehicle that Plays
with Tons

In Fulham, London, recently was seen what is believed to be a new type of motor vehicle for Britain, called the Auto-Horse.

It was pulling, backing, turning, and generally playing with a five ton lorry in a space of 20 feet, in a way that no motor vehicle could do, and certainly as no horse could do.

First it pulled the load straight forward, then the motor body swung right round with the driver facing his load, while the chassis and the waggon remained stationary. In this position it pushed the waggon back to its original place. Afterwards it did figures "eights," and circles, with the five ton waggon; pushed it here and turned it there, into all kinds of queer positions.

It is a sort of locomotive cab body over a central driving wheel, and two diminutive trailer wheels are behind to take the rear weight of the chassis when the vehicle is detached from its load.

The only special fitment for the trailer load lorry is a horizontal draw-bar attached to the front axle. At the rear of the Auto-Horse chassis is a "ramp" which automatically grips the draw-bar and is locked and unlocked in two or three seconds. The whole principle of the vehicle is that of pulling a load instead of carrying it.

It may well mean a future revolutionary change for short distance haulage at docks, railway sidings, factories, soap and other works where big loads are moved daily in confined spaces, and where the steam waggon and the petrol motor-lorry are restricted in use by their lack of manoeuvring power.

CAN PULL 15 TONS.

It can work in and out of wharf warehouses and can pull a load of from one to 15 tons and can be adapted to deal in one journey with the weight ordinarily carried by three, and even four horse lorries. The makers claim that with a six tons load it will travel 11½ m.p.h., and it has been demonstrated that on a daily carting of 40 tons there is a saving of 3d. per ton compared with horse haulage.

The Auto-Horse is of 25 h.p. (Dorman engine), has four speeds, and the drive is by cross-shaft and roller chain to a steel casting wheel with twin rubber tyres.

ed—swiftly if an injury, slowly if an illness.

It is strange that no prominent film actors or actresses have been produced by Sicily. The future Bernhardt of the screen may well flash her meteoric course across the international firmament from some humble but silently eloquent village in that island football, which the toe of Italy is kicking.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru...Nov. 18
 Per P. & O. S. Kaisar-I-Hind „ 19
 Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia „ 19
 Per P.M.S. President Wilson „ 23
 Per P. & O. S. Kashmir „ 23

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru...Nov. 18
 Per P. & O. S. Nyanza „ „ 20
 Per H.S.L.S. Adolf von Bayer „ 20
 Per M.M.S. Porthos „ „ 23

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE.

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Canada Nov. 19
 Per A.L.S. President Madison „ 20
 Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru „ 23
 Per P.M.S. President Lincoln „ 24
 Per O.S.K.S. Alabama Maru „ 25

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW

ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per A.L.S. Presid. McKinley Nov. 17
 Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru... „ 16
 Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru... „ 18
 Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia „ 19

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per N.Y.K.S. Iyo Maru, November 8. From Japan. Mrs. N. Ritchie, Master Ritchie, Mr. P. Jespersen, Mrs. A. Jespersen.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, November 9. From Ningpo. Mr. L. Y. Berues, Mr. S. Molines, Mr. Y. M. Seknizgut, Mr. H. A. Powell.

Per str. Sunning, November 10. From Amoy. Mr. and Mrs. Wright.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, November 10. From Ningpo. Mr. T. Krueruff.

Per N.Y.K.S. Atsuta Maru, November 9. From Europe. Mr. A. Boves, Miss L. Berkin, Miss F. Cheetham, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Christiansen, Miss E. Christiansen, Mr. W. B. Coleman, Mrs. N. M. Denegri, Master P. Hambury, Master A. Hambury, Mr. S. Hawkin, Messrs. D. M. Logan, H. F. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Piercy, Miss R. K. Piercy, Master P. Piercy, Mrs. B. J. Poulsen, Miss I. Poulsen, Master H. Poulsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Puddicombe, Miss I. S. Perry, Mrs. L. L. Phipps, Dr. R. A. M. Scott, Mr. K. Ubaghs, Mr. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Wall, Miss D. M. Wall, Misses D. M. Wall, G. M. Ware, Sisters J. Brink, H. Bodt, Mr. J. C. Chittenden, Mr. A. Chittenden, Rev. M. Derke, Rev. N. Etten, Mr. J. Fujimoto, Miss L. Gustafsson, Dr. T. L. Millier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mar, Miss A. Mair, Master D. Mair, Miss M. Nicholson, Rev. R. Pessers, Sister A. Roey, Sister M. Roey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Woohuan, Master G. Woohuan, Master C. Woohuan, Master D. Woohuan, Miss H. Woohuan, Master L. Woohuan.

Per str. Luenho, November 10. From River Ports. Misses Kemp, D. A. Allan, Mr. A. T. J. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Appalpens and Mr. H. B. Emerson.

Per Hsin Peking, November 11. From Ningpo. Mr. Tsean and Mrs. Doody.

Per str. Hsinming, November 11. From Tientsin. Messrs. Pidhisny and Burke.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, November 11. From Ningpo. Mr. Scott and Capt. Watson.

Per str. Shuntien, November 11. From Tientsin. Mr. J. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Jupp, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, From Chefoo. Mr. C. J. Malcolm. From Weihaiwei. Miss Wadman, Mrs. and Miss Shaw.

Per str. Kungwo, November 11. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Hillman, Mr. J. E. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Lopes, Mrs. W. H. C. Weippert, Mrs. Gordon Tillie.

Per M.M.S. Angkor, November 11. From Marseilles. Miss Tellay, Mr. Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Verrier, Mr. and Mrs. Sauraz, Messrs. Dodey, Demarle, Mr. and Mrs. Peree, Mr. and Mrs. Conings, Rev. Pères Emmanuel, Francois, Xavier, Zigenhorn, Samson, Couvet, Kadmymakers, Soeurs Creveto, Willemsey, Navert, Mr. and Mrs. Laurent, Messrs. Carlier, Reynolds, Jemings, Miss V. Xagemann, Mr. Haulotte, Mr. and Mrs. Denard, Mr. and Mrs. Logeais. From Port Said. Mr. P. Giudare, Mrs. F. Schluchtouva. From Colombo. Mr. J. Direct, Mr. and Mrs. Kaisin. From Singapore. Mr. G. Canbafort, Mr. P. O. Roberston. From Saigon. Mr. Tussora Semme. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Seitert, Mr. A. E. Lockyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hing, Mr. T. E. Mirry, Soeurs Marie Andrew, Marie Camille, Marie Roberta, Messrs. G. E. Marques, G. Torkeldsen.

Per str. Ningshao, November 12. From River Ports. Mr. B. C. Hubbard.

Per str. Luenyi, November 12. From River Ports. Mr. Bouvet, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. Keith and child, Messrs. Lang, Robinson, Fowler, One British Naval Rating.

Per str. Kiangwah, November 13. River Ports. Mr. Voigt.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, November 13. From Ningpo. Messrs. Eliassen and L. H. Maingon.

Per str. Kiangsing, November 14. From Tientsin. Mr. B. C. Burnett.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, November 14. From Ningpo. Mr. M. N. P. Brooke.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 14. From Ningpo. Dr. J. S. Grant. Mr. Fitzsimmons.

Per str. Tungchow, November 14. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. T. Warmley, Mrs. M. Saleby. From Chefoo. Misses E. A. Puniutt, Luien, Two French Sisters.

Per str. Suivo, November 14. From River Ports. Messrs. J. Tiffin, Lacey, Kussler, R. Rombrot, Mrs. R. T. Wright, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Peirae, Mrs. H. A. Franck and child.

Per str. Tungting, November 15. From River Ports. Rev. P. Knipe.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, November 15. From Ningpo. Mr. H. F. H. Derry.

Per str. Tuckwo, November 15. From River Ports. Mr. O. Schneider, Dr. H. Fowler, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Mr. D. Duchamp, Mrs. J. W. Loureiro, Miss W. Loureiro, and Mr. J. W. Ross.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Wenchow, November 9.—For River Ports.—Mr. P. H. Smyth.

Per A.O.L.S. President Grant, November 9.—For Kobe.—Capt. W. I. Eisler, Mr. A. B. Paddock, Mr. H. S. Honigsberg, Mr. B. O. Guy, Mr. H. K. Smyth, Mr. E. Dentici, Mr. E. J. Casse, Mr. H. B. Hammond, Mr. C. G. Hibner, For Yokohama.—Mr. G. Bobb, Mrs. S. Hill. For Seattle.—Mrs. E. Fobes, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Rodgers, Mr. K. M. Lee, Mr. M. S. Meyer, Mr. W. T. Whaler, Mr. H. L. Ricks, Mrs. L. Ricks, Mr. C. E. Barnhill, Mr. S. Y. Euren, Mr. H. B. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. V. Stearns. For Victoria, B. C.—Mr. G. H. G. Caulton.

Per str. Sinkiang, November 10.—For Canton.—Mr. J. P. Sparling.

Per str. Changsha, November 10.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. T. Campbell, Lieut.-Com. J. L. Schaffer, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. McVay, Mrs. J. D. Macdonald, Miss Chess.

Per M.M.S. Chili, November 10.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Lépine, Mr. E. Ramone, Mr. and Mrs.

J. Petit, Mr. A. W. Higgins, Messrs. J. Bohne, N. Cohuet, J. A. Akakiadis, J. Kerhino, L. Yoenat, J. Le Bouar, P. Allezy, R. Gilles, E. McGivern and O. Milleli. For Port Said.—Mrs. K. V. Wagenen, Mr. G. Foundis. For Suez.—Mr. C. Lestras. For Singapore.—Mrs. S. Ullmann, Mr. Tob Yacooob Shemail. For Saigon.—Mr. A. Gerry, Col. and Mrs. G. Masturzi, Messrs. I. Haim, J. P. Esteva, F. Larreur, F. Le Dugue, F. Guénégant, P. Le Chever, E. Chardon, A. Plusquellec, F. Guillon, R. Jarno and F. Tilly. For Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton, Mr. R. Burton, Dr. A. F. Legendre, Mr. W. L. Eaton, Miss E. M. Vorley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sander, Misses C. and A. Sander, V. Sander, Messrs. T. A. Lee, T. Hassamall and L. Devandas.

Per str. Kanchow, November 11.—For Amoy.—Mr. A. Knowles.

Per str. Shengkong, November 11.—For Tientsin.—Messrs. Barnes, H. A. de Figueirde, J. W. Preen, F. W. Franks, Col. Heyley Bell.

Per str. Poyang, November 12.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Wolf and Martin.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 12.—For Ningpo.—Misses Appleton, Coffin and Mr. Anderson.

Per str. Sunning, November 13.—For Hongkong.—Rev. Fathers Botterean and Vercondelet.

Per str. Shuntien, November 13.—For Tientsin.—Messrs. C. W. Cuning, R. Blan, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Gilbert, For Chefoo.—Mr. Lupton.

Per P. & O. S. Malwa, November 13.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. S. Berg, A. Boisselier, S. Barwick, Col. C. W. Davey, Mr. L. B. Collings, Maj.-Gen. Sir John S. Fowler, Messrs. H. J. Hunt, A. R. Hager, E. L. Hall, Miss G. Jackson, Sir James Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee and three children, Miss S. K. Lee, Mrs. O'Dagherty, Messrs. H. S. Rouse M. Schonberg, Miss W. Taylor, Messrs. A. C. Tinson and A. Malcolm. For Singapore.—Messrs. L. Adler, M. J. Clubwalla, T. L. Clark, L. Leinster, Dr. A. Razlag, Mr. J. S. Stott, Mr. L. B. Collins. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Blunt, Mrs. W. Campbell, Mrs. E. J. Edgar, Mr. J. E. Edgar, Mrs. L. D. Fawcett, Miss J. Fawcett, Master C. Gordon, Mrs. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. E. Huber, Master and Miss Huber, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hubbard, Misses Hubbard, D. M. Davies, E. J. Kemp, Mr. C. Mandelkoff, Mr. F. A. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tanant. For London.—Messrs. W. Beatty, L. E. Canning, D. R. Cooke, F. Gutteridge, P. Heath, A. E. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jupp, Lt.-Comdr. S. King Hall, Mrs. and Miss King Hall, Capt. T. S. King, Messrs. P. Kemp, Kent, Miss I. D. Lockerbie, Master R. Lucas, Mr. D. McNeill, Miss J. MacGregor, Lt. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Macfarlane, Misses M. and B. Macfarlane, D. Mansbridge, Prof. W. J. McDavid, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Prior, Mrs. M. M. Rawlins, Lt. G. C. Ross, Mrs. Gordon Tillie, Miss Warner.

Per str. Soochow, November 14.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. W. Kerr and child, Mr. S. Barwick, Capt. T. T. Laurensen. For Swatow.—Mrs. W. F. Reed.

Per str. Hsin Peking, November 14.—For Ningpo.—Miss E. L. Wadman, Mr. Keogh and Mrs. Hoffman.

Per str. Luenyi, November 14.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Argent, W. Beckmann, Rev. Father McGoldrick.

BIRTHS

BEHAR.—On Armistice Day, November 11, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Behar, a daughter.

CANDLIN.—On November 15, 1923, at 31 Route Ghisi, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Candlin, a daughter.

HARGREAVES.—On November 9, 1923, at Doctor Fearn's Sanatorium, Route Pichon, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hargreaves, a son, James Edward Rundle.

RICHARDSON.—On November 12, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Richardson, a daughter.

STAGG.—On November 7, 1923, at Harbin, Manchuria, the wife of E. W. Stagg, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

EUSTACE-GRANT.—On November 14, 1923, at H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, before Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., Consul-General, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, Owen Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Owen Eustace, late of Yokohama, to Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mrs. Grant, of Sanderstead, Surrey, and the late Charles Grant, of Shanghai.

MORGAN — GUNDRY. — On November 14, 1923, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Father McDonald, S.J., Mr. Robert Morgan, of Shanghai, son of the late Frederick Morgan, Commissioner of Customs, to Edith Florence Gundry, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. George Gundry, of Shanghai.

DEATHS

DAVIES.—On September 29, 1923, at "Courtway," Godfrey Road, Newport, Monmouthshire, England, Mrs. John Davies, the dearly beloved and devoted mother of Mrs. Renè C. Starling, of Tangku, Tientsin.

DONALDSON.—On November 15, 1923, C. W. Donaldson, plant erector with Messrs. O. A. Parsons & Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LOWE.—On November 9, 1923, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, William Harry Lowe (Standard Oil Co. of New York), aged 46 years.

MCINTOSH.—On November 13, 1923, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Laura, the beloved wife of Capt. Wm. McIntosh. (Deeply regretted).

MOODIE.—On November 15, 1923, Thomas Moodie, of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, aged 32.

WARTON.—On September 20, 1923, at Southsea, Pontac, Jersey, Channel Islands, Lieut.-Col. Robert Gardner Warton, P.S.C., aged 76, late 10th Lin-

colnshire Regiment, was Adjutant in Yokohama 1869-72. Had Perak medal and was on the Staff in South Africa 1883-1887.

WILSON.—On November 15, 1923, John Edmund Wilson, of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department, aged 39.

IN MEMORIAM

HAYWARD.—In loving memory of Edward John Hayward,

2nd Lieutenant, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, killed in action, Gallipoli, November 12, 1915.

JOHNSTON.—In dear memory of our beloved Jack, who passed away at Shanghai, November 10, 1921, in his 21st year.

SMITH.—In loving memory of Otto Forsyth Smith, died November 15, 1922, the only beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith of Virginia, U.S.A.

FURLOUGH

Attention of intending travellers is drawn to the New Route Across Canada now available. Through most picturesque parts of the famous Rockies. New comfortable trains—specially constructed observation cars.

The Canadian National Railways operate from Coast to Coast in Canada—touch every principal city in the Dominion and many in the U. S. A.

SPECIAL FARES FOR MISSIONARIES

Through bookings—Any Steamship Line
Literature and full information furnished



Canadian National Railways

GLEN LINE BUILDING

Shanghai

Tel. C. 6973

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Acts like a charm in
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY
AND CHOLERA**

The Best Remedy known for
**COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.**

Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists

Prices in England 1/3 and 3/-

Always ask for a "Dr. COLLIS BROWNE"

Sole Manufacturers:

J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD., LONDON, S.E.

The Most Valuable Remedy
ever discovered.

Effectually cuts short all attacks
of SPASMS. Checks and arrests
these too often fatal diseases:—

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in
**NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Nov. 9	30.42	61.5	NNE	1	56.7	49.6	69.5	42.4	B.
" 10	30.33	61.9	E	1	58.8	54.5	70.9	50.5	O.
" 11	30.29	62.4	ENE	1	60.3	55.8	63.2	55.0	O.
" 12	30.19	62.6	W	3	54.8	50.6	65.1	47.7	B.
" 13	30.28	61.5	WNW	3	49.8	40.5	56.8	43.2	B.
" 14	30.28	59.9	ESE	1	53.0	45.2	68.0	34.9	B.
" 15	30.29	61.2	SW	1	57.9	52.3	69.4	49.4	B.

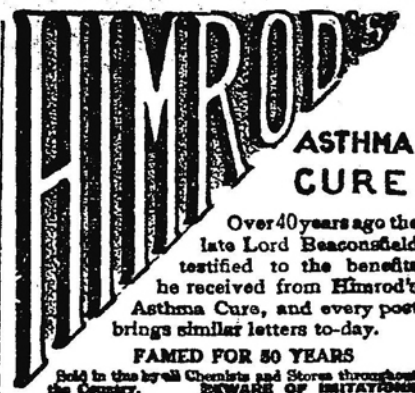
Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Nov. 9	48.2	40.0	63.4	49.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 10	54.8	33.0	64.4	51.0	Trace.	Nil.
" 11	58.0	43.0	62.0	65.0	Trace.	Nil.
" 12	49.8	44.0	64.8	65.6	0.09	Nil.
" 13	46.0	54.0	57.0	66.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 14	43.0	58.6	65.2	65.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 15	54.0	57.0	69.0	70.2	Nil.	0.02



HIMROD'S
ASTHMA CURE

Over 40 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefit he received from Himrod's Asthma Cure, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

FAMED FOR 50 YEARS

Sold in the best Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS**

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

In the outposts can rely on fresh supplies of Films, Plates and Papers and all Photo Sundries by sending to

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.

The Hongkew Medical Hall,
Shanghai.

Developing and Printing by
experienced operators.

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
INVALUABLE FOR DISEASES OF THESE IMPORTANT ORGANS. GRAVEL, BACKACHE, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Price 3s., leading CHEMISTS, or Post Free.
DR. LECLERC Med. Co. Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London.
DR. LECLERC'S VEG. APERIENT PILLS. Price 3s.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR ANAEMIA. Price 3s.
SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR LADIES' AILMENTS.
DR. LECLERC'S SOAP. 1s. or 6 Tablets 6s.

SPECIAL SALE

On a wide assortment of

BOOKS STATIONERY

and many lines

40 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

30 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

SHANGHAI